"THE ROBBERS"
OR
LOVES GREAT TRIALS
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST
COMFORTABLE THEATRE
IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 128 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.
Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.
The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
9 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.
Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.
For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND
LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Ac III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and al description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up-Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut-Col. J. Leigh, Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5% PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000.
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.
Security unquestioned.
Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan
For prospectus, etc., please apply to
B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14-18, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.
AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIKALWADI, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of mortgagors concerned and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of June, 1899, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at their offices:—
All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of the Chikalwadi Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2324, New No. 13527, Old Survey No. 152, New Survey No. 8-7045 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3688 (B), Street No. 1 E and bounded on or towards the East partly by the land of the Zorostrian Building Society and partly by the house of the Bori, on or towards the West by the land of the mortgagees, on or towards the North by the Chikalwadi Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of the Zorostrian Building Society.
Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.
AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES IMITATION SAFFRON.
On TUESDAY, the 5th June at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the Home Firm concerned.
5 cases each 48 tins Imitation Saffron each tin 2 lbs.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE SILVER FOUNTAINS, SILVER VASES, ETC.
On TUESDAY the 5th June at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of the owner Mr. Pratapchand Goolabchand.
2. Very handsome silver fountains suitable for Palaces and Rich drawing halls also several silver vases etc. all originally belonging to a well-known shop in Shaikh Memon Street now closed.
The above goods will be on view from Monday the 4th June.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th May 1917.

MENESSE & Co.
85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO., ETC.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1917, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, under instructions from the Hubli Mills, Ltd., the following goods:—
Green zavaheer, immedial green G. G., immedial blue U330, aniline blue, anthrochromine blue.
Anthrochromine yellow, heleochromine, oxciadiamin black, immedial dark brown A.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES (OF SWISS MAKE).
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned the following aniline dyes of Swiss make:—
10 drums each 100 lbs. direct black.
5 drums each 100 lbs. chrysoidine for leather.
5 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. chrysophine.
1 case 55 tins of 1 lb. fast pink.
5 cases ach 100 tins of 1 lb. blue.
5 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. blue.
6 cases each 100 tins of 1 lb. auramine.
7 drums each 28 lbs. auramine.
1 case 48 tins of 1 lb. congorred.
AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES GLASS CHANDELIERS.
Under instructions from P. S. Meller, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms the following goods imported by Messrs. C. Flor and Co. (Hostile Firm in liquidation).
S. M. P. 30778-1-3 3 cases glass chandeliers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1917.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,
AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST JUNE 1917, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT THE PREMISES No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, LATELY IN OCCUPATION OF MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
Auction sale of specially selected and made to order rich teak and black wood furniture by well-known makers, including rich silk lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; rich specially made to order mirrored cabinet; rich almyrahs; dressing chest of drawers; roll top table; dinner waggons; dining table; Robert pattern dining chairs; sideboard, corner cabinets; hatstands; revolving book case; revolving chairs; watnots marble top center tables; writing tables; single and double wooden cots; low and easy chairs gramphone stands; meat safe; dirty cloth basket; rich silk purdahs; marble statues on pillars; pictures; rich glass and porcelain ware, etc. etc.
On FRIDAY the 1st June 1917 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co are instructed to sell by public auction at the above premises specially selected and made to order rich teak and blackwood furniture by well-known makers comprising rich silk lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs; rich specially made to order cabinet; rich mirror door almirahs; dressing chest of drawers; roll top table; dinner waggon; dining table and dining chairs; Robert pattern mirror side-board, corner cabinets; hatstands; revolving book case; revolving chairs; watnots marble top center tables; writing tables and chairs; single and double wooden cots, cane low and easy chairs; gramophone stand; meat safe; dirty cloth basket; rich silk purdahs; marble statues on pillars; engraving pictures; rich glass and porcelain ware etc. etc.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 30th May 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE of surplus and unserviceable materials, building sheds and plant, etc.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the Municipal Workshops, Paltan Road, behind the Crawford Market:—
Motor shed and old boilerhouse, latrines with tanks; shafting; pulleys; pedestals; brackets; 7½in. centre by 4ft. 0in. Gap bed screw cutting lathe; wood working machine; vertical drilling machine; 10in. centre by 10ft. 0in. screw cutting lathe; wall bracket; drilling machine vice benches; injectors; boiler-feed pumps; Siemens water meter; Marshall's 14 h.p. double cylinder under-type steam engine and boiler, in working order; teakwood two storied chowky; Marshall's vertical engine 3 h.p. carpenter's and moulder's galvanised iron timber shed and G. I. boundary fencing, tyre furnace; boiler-maker's iron framed shed; C. I. Railway and Standard; wood framed galvanized iron shed; Marsden's stone crushing machine; cast iron scrap; old wood boxes and cupboards; old wooden blocks and cart wheels; W. I. scrap; C. I naves and fire bars; C. I. pipes winches and pulleys; old canvas hose; leather scraps; rubber hose; old tyres; empty oil casks; old night soil cart and drain cart bodies; W. I. chimney iron hopper, stone; roller; old galvanized iron sheets; empty drums and paint tins; galvanized iron tank; W. I. pipes and fittings, old and new crucibles; W. I. tyres bars; blue stones; wooden benches scrap timber; gun metal bearings; gun metal scrap, electric fittings and old accumulators; C. I. columns; railings; standards and brackets; etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
ON SATURDAY the 2nd proxiom at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good condition.
1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Engineer-in-Charge Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 15th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of the following property:—
The building materials of a four storied building, bearing Municipal No. 79-81, Ward B, situate at Masjid Siding Road, Broach Street.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1917

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.
We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.
Intending buyers should communicate with
AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Punblic Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping, and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A large consignment of Caribonum Typewriter Carbon Papers (Zolite) extra thin carbon papers made on special tissues possessing great strength and toughness. Will give from 20 to 25 excellent copies at one operation. Specially adapted for manifolding on heavy bond paper. Packed in attractive boxes containing 108 sheets every dozen sheets in a separate folder and Caribonum Rules for Typists. A trial will convince the most discriminating user. Rs. 7 only per Box.

"Get the Best and save the most."
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.
36, Churchgate St. Fort. Bombay.
Tela: "Writertype".

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOLLER'S SERVICE SECURING SYNDICATE secures posts for persons in any capacity. Apply enclosing an anna stamp 99, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. 8310

WANTED GUARDIANS to APPLY for Prospectus of the National Medical College of India. Fee Rs. 3 only per month. Teaches the full course. Scholarships offered Rs. 50 and 40 (matrics) 30 and 25 (non-matrics). Apply to LEAN, 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. 8114

LOST.

A small sized JAPANESE BULL BITCH, "NELLY" colour, white, with tan patches, on Saturday, the 26th May. Owner willing to give a reward of Rs. 25 for recovery of the same. LAXMIBAI MULGAOKER, Laxmi Building, Balaram Street, Grant Road. 8313

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim.

MR. M. S. JATAKIA B.A.'s NIGHT MATRIC-CLASS and PREMIER TUTORIAL CLASSES, re-open June 11th. All subjects, fees very low, utmost satisfaction guaranteed. Money ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly refunded if the least dissatisfaction. Testimonials from high educational authorities. Trial earnestly solicited. Further particulars personally. Peerbhoy Building, No. 2, Princess Street. 8305

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Experienced Hindoo capable SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of book-keeping. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8309

WANTED—One experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for English and one for mathematics. Good salary to really competent men. Apply to Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8304

WANTED—for full time service in Bomay, a duly qulified PARSI DOCTOR, to look after a Parsi lady. Must be young, willing and cheerful. Salary Rs. 150 per month with a comfortable home. Apply Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 8312

WANTED—A qualified and well educated COMPOUNDER well up in English and accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Dr. A. K. MITRA, M.D., Chicago U.S.A., Dadyseth Agiary line, Bombay No. 2. 8283

WANTED—A COMPETENT GRADUATE to coach a gentleman in higher English. Please apply stating qualifications & lowest terms to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8301

EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT WANTED by European Firm in Bombay for Ironmongery and China and Class business. Experienced hands only should apply. Good salary to capable man. Apply Box No. 819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8297

WANTED—For temporary service in the Inland Water Transport Office, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, an experienced EUROPEAN CLERK-IN-CHARGE on Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT OFFICER,
8238 R. I. M. Office, Bombay.

WANTED for employment at the BOMBAY WIRELESS STATION, a EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN MECHANIC. Good knowledge of fitting and turning essential. Pay Rs. 150 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 per mensem with free quarters. Apply in person with certificates of previous employment to the Undersigned. G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 8308

WANTED—A qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE on Rs. 30—2—50, p.m. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, caste and previous experience. Kanarese knowing preferable. Application should reach the undersigned before 15th June 1917.

(Sd.) J. S. NARGUND,
Chairman, Dispensary Committee,
8206 Bagalkot.
Municipal Office,
Bagalkot, 25th May 1917.

WANTED

WANTED—A SCREW-EMBOSSING and RELIEF STAMPING PRESS. Apply Box No. 825, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8311

WANTED—MOTOR-CAR, four or five seated, or two seated with Dickey, four or more cylinders. Give full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 8307

WANTED—An EMPLOYMENT by a Hindoo Gentleman having through knowledge of buissness line for fifteen years. Knows English Book keeping and all sort of accounts. Apply to Box No. 822, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 8306

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—"STUDEBAKER" 6 cyl. 7 seater 25 H.-P. touring car self starting very slightly used. Apply Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8271

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 165

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, Boilers, Lathes of 24ft.—12ft.—10ft.—8ft. new Half Press 18ft. box 40 and 75 B.H.P. Ruston's Crude Engines, Screwing, Drilling and Cart weighing Machines. Gins, Kenches, Corrugated Sheets, Girders, etc. Apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhownie, Bombay. 3. 8256

TO BE LET

DEOLALI. "CAMP VIEW"—TO LET—Apply to Mr. CAMA c/o. the "Chronicle" office, Medow Street.

TO LET—On long leases vacant pieces of very valuable land on Girgaon Road, opposite Kandevadi. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole. 8208

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGLOW at Warden Road, opposite Battery, belonging to the late Mr. Naranji Parmanand. Apply to MR. MATHURADAS MUNJI, Jariwalla Mansion, Hughes Road. Bombay. 8172

TO BE LET—One storeyed building with Terrace, suitable for Restaurant and Billiard Hall, adjacent to Imperial Cinema and facing Lamington and Girgaum Back oad. Apply SETH TRIBHOWANDAS ANGALDAS, Girgaum. 8140

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE GWALIOR FAIR AND EXHIBITION.

COMPETITION FOR DESIGNS.

PRIZE RUPEES 3,000.

1. THE GENERAL COMMITTEE for the management of the GWALIOR Fair and EXHIBITION invite architects and others to submit competitive designs with full drawings, Estimates and working details for the laying out of the Gwalior Fair and Exhibition and the elevations of buildings to be erected in connection therewith. Approximate value of the buildings is one and a half lakhs of rupees.

2. The designs will be judged by a committee consisting of:—

1. The President of Fair and Exhibition Committee.
2. The Inspector-General of Municipalities Gwalior.
3. The Administrative Officer P. W. D. Gwalior.
4. The Member Board of Revenue for Irrigation.
5. The Director State Gardens.

The final selection of the designs will rest with His Highness the Maharaja Scindia.

3. The Committee do not bind themselves to carry out any of the selected designs.

4. The competing architects are requested to quote their fees for undertaking the direction of the carrying out of the work. Such fees will cover any reasonable alteration in the design which the committee may require.

5. The designs for competition which should be enclosed in a sealed cover and marked "Competition design for the Gwalior Fair and Exhibition" should reach the undersigned by the 15th July 1917.

6. Every reasonable care will be taken of the drawings and other documents submitted in competition, but the committee will not be esponsible for any injury or loss.

7. Detailed information as to requirements etc., with a blue print of the site area will be supplied on application (which should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 10) to the undersigned.

8. Any officer in the employ of Government of his Highness the Maharajah Scindia may compete for the premium.

ALAKH DHARI,
Inspector-General of Commerce and Industry and President Fair and Exhibition Committee.
GWALIOR,
8143

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

THE FOLLOWING FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

		Rs.
	One LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 feet by 8 feet not used 12 months (practically new), by Thomas Beely and Sons	15,000
	One IRON CHIMNEY, 50 feet high practicely new	1,000
3.	One HORIZONTAL ENGINE (working over 30 gins) compound condensing (side by side) by Rushton Proctor	5,000
4.	30 GINS (all in working order) ...	6,000
5.	One LATHE, 9 feet long almost new and complte	1,600
6.	One large shed corrugated iron roof with rail joists in perfect condition. What offer per superficial foot.	
7.	Two VERTICAL CROSS TUBE BOILERS working pressure from 100 lbs. 16. N.H.P. Two WORTHINGTON PUMPS 9" by 5¼" by 10" both plants and boilers work interchargeable, boilers and pumps complete with fixtures each set with boiler complete	4,500
9.	One mile of 2 feet gauge track (20 lbs.) with iron sleepers complete	10,000
10.	One mile of 2 feet gauge track (14 lbs.) with iron sleepers complete	7,500
11.	Thirty square tracks with removeable sides of corrugated iron capacity over 40 cft. all in good order, each	100
12.	One OIL ENGINE, 21 B.H.P. in perfect condition by Blackstone ...	2,200
13.	One ATTA MILL 32in. stone ...	1,000
14.	One ATTA MILL, 21in. stone	500
15.	Two ATTA MILLS with 18in. stones each	300
16.	One MARSHALL PORTABLE ENGINE & BOILER, complete 12 H.P. double cylinder practically new	6,000
17.	One MARSHALL PORTABLE ENGINE & BOILER complete 12 H.P. double cylinder practically new	5,500
18.	One 20 H.P. portable BOILER TUBES, require examination	2,500
19.	One VERTICAL BOILER in very good condition about 8 H.P. brass parts missing.	1,500
20.	One PUNOMETER, No. 5 in perfect condition	500
21.	One PULSOMETER, No. 4 in perfect condition	400
22.	One BRAND NEW OIL ENGINE never used a few minor parts necessary about 12 B.H.P. ..... a bargain	1,000
23	Practically new OIL ENGINE 3½ B.H.P.	500

Apply to Box No. 817, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 8339

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 4th June being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 8314

NOTICE.

IN accordance with part II of Regulation 8th framed by the Commissioner of Police with previous consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Police Act of 1902, in the matter of Police administration of Bombay for Public places of amusements under Article 22, Sub-section I items 1, g and h of 1914, it is notified for the information of public hereby that on plot measuring about 2,625 sq. yards, belonging to Mr. Charandas Chaturbhuj situated at Girgaum Road, D Ward No. 162-165 at Street No. 1-2-5-12-1, Collector's New No. 8045, it is intended to build a Cinema Theatre.

It is hereby notified that any persons having any objection to the building of above Cinema Theatre should send in writing to the Commissioner of Police at the latest the 13th day of June, 1917, i.e., 14 days after the date of this notice.

VAKDE CHINOY & DIVECHA,
Architects.
Bombay, 30th May, 1917.
8315

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S S MOYORI MARU having arrived on the 29th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
86, Churchgate Street,
829 Fort. Bombay.

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RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

THREE MORE NIGHTS
OF PRESENT PICTURE PROGRAMME

"LOVE NEVER DIES."

in 5 parts—6,000 ft. long.

A delightful romantic drama. In spite of the obstacles which a cruel fate places between a loving young couple—one a musician and the other an operatic dancer—they attain happiness at last.

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One man was dying and another was scarcely ill. They went to the same Doctor, who mixed up their prescriptions, with the result that ludicrously funny situations were created.

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PATHE GAZETTE

ONLY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4; Box seats, Rs. 2.

TO-NIGHT.

the most Enthralling 3rd Instalment
of
the UNIVERSAL'S latest Serial
LIBERTY
LIBERTY
with
a quite new two reel screaming comic never before shown in Bombay featuring
CHARLES CHAPLIN
and further
A CHANCE TO WIN

any one of the great 1,000 prizes in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY, of which every day in the 7 o'clock show, one ticket is given away as a prize.

AT
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Near Crawford Market.
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FOR THE PICK OF THE WORLD'S BEST PICTURES

EMPIRE CINEMA 6-30 8-30 10 P. M.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown
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This Week a film on the Problem of DIVORCE.
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Ann Nilsson and Tom Moore.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AT THE THEATRE
The Great Comedians latest Comedy.
The Empire holds the exclusive rights for showing Chaplins Latest Fun Creations.
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The News in Pictures from Blighty.

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Every Evening Two Performances—6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Modern and one of the best acted and High class French Dramas.

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with MLLE. ROBINNE in the chief role assisted by some of the bes artistes of the COMEDIE FRANCAISE.
5000 Ft. of French Acting.
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THE EXCELSIOR—The Coolest Spot in Bombay.

Do you care to see something "CHIC" on the Screen?
If you do, pay a visit to
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A Masterpiece Drama, in 6 parts.
An Episode full of Pathos and intense Situations.
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The Story of much-wronged, much exasperated youth running amok
AT THE
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The luxurious Rendezvous of Pleasure-Seekers in Bombay,
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Watch the Renowned Shakespearean Tragedian
MAURICE MORRISON
in the role of a Count let-loose on Society.
First Show, daily at 5-30; then at 7, 8-45, and 10 p. m. (S.T.)

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THE SERIAL GLORIOUS.
great cast of popular stars headed by
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The serial
WITH A PUNCH
in every foot
Now making a hit in Bombay.

BOOK NOW.
DONT DELAY.
MANAGER,
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ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH PAR EXCELLENCE.

After last week's delirious success of

MACISTE ALPINO

and as per general request the above World Famed Film will still be exhibited this week.

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ONLY 3 DAYS MORE.

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The Savage Eyes
AND
Hands of Hate
No Head. No Feet
? ?
What
?
MARVEL AT
PATHE'S

The SHIELDING SHADOW

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GRACE DARMOND
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The most thoroughly human mystery serial in film history and the most fascinating.

Here is a vivid, soul probing screen story, without for a moment losing its genuine human touch. Thousands of picture lovers of Bombay who puzzled over the identity of THE LAUGHING MASK are confronted by a newer and greater mystery in

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Story by George B. Seitz.

Novelized by Randall Parrish.

See this latest of the $5,000,000 PATHE serial programme. Read the story in this paper and then see the pictures at

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7 ; 8- 45 & 10-30 P. M. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT
6-30 GAIETY THEATRE 6-30
10 m. EDWARD THEATRE 10 p. m
PALACE OF VARIETIES
Presents
A Potted Revuelet entitled
HIS LORDSHIP
OR THE
POTTY JUDGE
A Scream from start to end
CATCHY CHORUSES
AND SONGS
Pretty Music and
DANCING
A JUDICIAL FEAST
ON THE STAGE
The above Revuelet will be preceded by
MONSTER VARIETIES

TO-MORROW THURSDAY.
THE
BLACK & WHITE MINSTRELS
Preceded by a
DRAMATIC PLAYLET
REPENTANCE
OR
FORGET & FORGIVE

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND
MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
20 LONDON ARTISTES 20
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
Friday June 1st and Saturday June 2nd
at 9-30 p. m.
First production of
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY"
A Sequel to "Potash and Perlmutter" and even funnier.
Now playing to enormous houses in London.
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AS
"ABE POTASH"
CARL LAWSON
AS
"MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER"
Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
From 10 to 6 p.m. daily.

NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
TELEPHONE No. 2417.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
60,000 Feet Serial.
LIBERTY
OR LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD
THIRD INSTALMENT. 9,000 FEET.
PRICES HALF
MATINEES WITH 2 PRIZES AT 3-45 and 5-30 and 7-15 9-0 and 10-45 (S. T.)

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut E F Beale, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J F Beck, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Callaway, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H F Clark, Devons.
Second-Lieut H W Dibben, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut A G Fawdry, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H E Foskett, Bedfords.
Lieut B L Franklin, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut S Greville, North Staffords.
Lieut F J Hepple, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S D Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Johnson, South Staffords.
Lieut H C Lomer, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Mclean, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A C Montford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J Niven, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T H O'Donchue, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G H Powell, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain S Read, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C W Ritson, Essex.
Second-Lieut W F Robson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Rockey, Lincolns.
Captain W A Simmonds, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut M A Simon, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J E Thorp, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut R W A Usher, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut A L Wade, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C A White, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R P Whitesid-, Liverpools.
Captain C Wilkes, Trenchmortar Battery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Aitken, Camerons.
Second-Lieut G R Brierley, Yorkshire L I.
Captain J Cargill, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut L Franks, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut S F Jeffcoat, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D H Krauss, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut D Meara, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H F G Stringer, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Thompson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D K Webster, Cameronians.
Lieut J H W Wilkinson, South Staffords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut-Col. S Bonner, South Staffords.
Captain W L Tod, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut L C Vogan, Middlesex.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut R A Wilson, Durhams.

DIED.

Lieut E C J Curling, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut G J Abel, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R M Alcorn, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J G Anderson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R M Anthony, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J J Armitage, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col. R H L Arnott, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C B Astley, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A P Aveline, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H G S Bankhouse, Somersets.
Second-Lieut R L Bateman, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut B L Beckingsale, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G N Blair, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J P Bosman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Bowerman, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col. O G Brandon, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E W Bratchell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C W Brown, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Brown, Seaforths.
Lieut W Bruce, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T H Buckingham, East Kents.
Second-Lieut G W Burch, Trenchmortar Battery.
Lieut I C Campbell, Cameronians.
Lieut J Campbell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J V Campbell-Orde, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F P Chandeler, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R C Cooney, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V C M Cornish, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain F B Cowen, Northumberlands.
Col. J F Craig, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Cramond, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut F H Davies, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut F J Deakin, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain D N De Wet, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C Downie, Middlesex.
Lieut L S Dowson, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H S Eagle, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut H A Elliott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H P Ewbank, Flying Corps.
Lieut G E T Eyston, Field Artillery.
Captain T J L Baisford-St. Lawrence, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P St. B Gordon-Huntley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Gornall, Engineers.
Captain C Gregory, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F E W Greig, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R E E Grower, Sherwoods.
Captain R H Guest Williams, Durhams.
Lieut A M Gundle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut B Gwynne, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A F Hambly, Essex.
Lieut G E P Hamilton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut S T J Helmore, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain H M Hooke, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Hope, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E C Hudson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H H Hughes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J C Jennings, Manchesters.
Captain E L Jerwood, Berkshires.
Lieut J H John, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R G R Johnston, Royal Scots.
Captain H H Kennedy, Seaforths.
Lieut-Col. R Laing, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut F J Lambert, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Lamont, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P S Laughton, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut W Lavington, Essex.
Second-Lieut A R Lawrie, Machine Gun Corps.
Major G W Lawson, Somersets.
Captain R C Leach, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J Liddell, Durhams.
Captain E C Lowings, Essex.
Second-Lieut A F Mcelvaine, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut L Mckenzie, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E Mackinnon, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut A D Mclean, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut J E Manners, Kings Royal Rifles.
Captain J D Marshall, Medicals.
Lieut G F Mason, Hampshires.
Lieut J D Mathews, Essex.
Second-Lieut A F Menzies, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A S Miller, Royal Scots.
Captain F S Moller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Newman, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Newman, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain R H Osborne, Hussars.
Second-Lieut K Owen, East Lancashires.
Major C Pearson, Garrison Artillery.
Captain J C Bicken, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H H Pickett, Kings Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R M Pittard, Worcesters.
Lieut A M Pratt, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut L B Primrose, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T J Pullex, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J E W Rance, Warwicks.
Major R N Rashleigh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Richards, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J Richardson, Camerons.
Lieut E Rogers, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H Ross-Skinner, Highland L I.
Lieut V C Russell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J H Ruston, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A R Sacre, Essex.
Second-Lieut P Schur, Sherwoods.
Captain C F Searle, Medicals.
Lieut T H Searls, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E C W Severne, Lancers.
Second-Lieut E H Sherman, Essex.
Second-Lieut H M Simpson, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J L M Sinnett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A Smith, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut-Colonel G B F Smyth, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W J O Sneddon, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F W Steadman, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Stewart, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R D Stewart, South Staffords.
Captain V G Stokes, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R W Sumner, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Talbot, Royal Scots.
Captain O C S Tandy, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E G Taylor, Highland L I.
Lieut S A G Taylor, Lancasters.
Captain A L S Thomson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut D O Thorn, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G E Trimmer, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J S Turcan, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut O D Tyler, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Walker, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H W Waller, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A E Walter, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut W E Ward, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A Weir, Camerons.
Captain W White, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut P H R Whitehead, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut P A Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Worman, West Surreys.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut F S Bonathon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut P G Carruthers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut N B Dick, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A R Henderson, Middlesex.
Captain E Parfitt, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A G Secrett, Middlesex.
Lieut. J H K Sebright, Middlesex.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut V K Barnes, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Graham-Roe, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T M Hext, Rifle Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut V H Adams, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Barrett, Essex.
Second-Lieut C W Bloomfield, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W B Paterson, Essex.
Second-Lieut O V Bottom, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W Freeman, Essex.
Second-Lieut H A Gibbs, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A C Leech, Essex.
Lieut W S Mccoull, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut D H Mason, Essex.
Second-Lieut R S O'Connor, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F M Perration, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut I L Pinson, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut E C Ready, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut R Sayord, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Stevenson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A Stonehouse, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S F Vowles, Essex.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R V Lees, Northumberlands should read Captain R V Lees.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J A Taylor, Wiltshires, should read Lieut J A Tayler, Wiltshires.

LONDON, May 13.

KILLED.

Lieut G B Bell, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N Bonham-Carter, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut A G Bower, Household Battalion.
Lieut J A Commee, York and Lancasters.
Lieut P T Crowther, Engineers.
Lieut H V Gamble, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W J Gracie, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut D A Hodges, West Kents.
Capt F C Napier, Lancasters.
Capt H C Pember, Household Battalion.
Lieut O S Portal, Household Cavalry.
Lieut R C Rundell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T E F Russell, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S Spencer, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J J H Stalker, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G F W Taylor, Essex.
Second-Lieut M O Walsh, Yorkshire Lights.
Lieut-Col W Watson, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut J V Wilson, Cheshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED ACCIDENTLLY KILLED NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieut H B Hobbs, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Capt J D Drayson, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major J H Clapperton, Artillery.
Lieut S T Collins, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R B Cooper, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S E Hart, Gordons.
Second-Lieut R Henderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A G Kemp, Gordons.
Lieut G B Logan, Sherwoods.
Capt J B Mackay, West Yorkshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R B Clarke, Flying Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut E A Bradbury, Gloucesters.
Lieut G D Gray, East Lancashires.
Capt L L Ralli, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut T E Andrews, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Bennett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Bibby, East Yorkshires.
Lieut-Colonel F St J Blacker, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R T Boyd, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut F R Brooman, Devons.
Second-Lieut T R P Butcher, Yorkshire L I.
Lieut D A V Carden, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Carswell, Cheshires.
Capt V R Chalk, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut K S Chandler, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A E Chapman, Essex.
Capt S S Chappell, Yorkshire L I.
Lieut W J Charsley, West Yorkshires.
Capt C C Cooner, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W E Collins, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut H M Coombs, Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Cumming, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut B J Cunningham, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Dalziel, Royal Scots.
Capt A D Davidson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P H D Dempsey, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P W Dimond, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut G C Drummond, Suffolks.
Lieut C L Dunkerley, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G Dyke, Engineers.
Lieut J Ellse, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G R Foley, Somersets.
Second-Lieut C E Fouracres, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H C Frith, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W S Gavin, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W H Girvin, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W Goldsworthy, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L J C Goodall, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A McK Gordon, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A W Groves, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E G Groves, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut I M Hall, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A H Halliday, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H J Harrington, Honourable Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut H Harris, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A Harvey, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut N D J Hight, Essex.
Second-Lieut J E V Hill, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut A Holden, West Yorkshires.
Lieut H W Huldsworth, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J W Howlett, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut F Hughes, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J L Hunt, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Ireland, Norfolks.
Second-Lieu B L Jacot, Artillery.
Second-Lieut S T Jerome, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E H Johnson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Johnson, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R E Johnston, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W E Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J King, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut M Knight, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H Laxton, Yorkshires.
Capt N Lee, Yorkshire L I.
Second-Lieut A R C Lett, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G A Liteg, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G M Little, Durhams.
Second-Lieut D McLeod, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut P G McMaster, Machinegun.
Capt I K Matheson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut H L Mead, North Staffords.
Capt G D Mellis, Artillery.
Capt I C Montford, Rifle Brigade.
Capt J E Morley Essex.
Second-Lieut L Morris, Essex.
Second-Lieut L O Morton, Leicesters.
Lieut J H Nelson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C D Nicholls, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Nicoll, Artillery.
Second-Lieut A F Page, Warwicks.
Capt H A Pelley, Hussars.
Second-Lieut W C Perkins, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut A E Phelan, Northumberlands.
Capt T B Phillips, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut W P Phillips, York and Lancasters.
Lieut T G Poland, East Surreys.
Major F S Pyne, Artillery.
Capt A L Pyrah, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut C S Ramsey, Engineers.
Lieut R A Redfern, Flying.
Second-Lieut W F Reed, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut R E G Roome, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Sanders, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G N Smith, Yorkshire L I.
Lieut C C Snow, Yorkshire L I.
Lieut J K Stevenson, Yeomanry.
Lieut F W Temple, Artillery.
Lieut E A Thomas, Artillery.
Lieut T Ure, Scottish Rifles.
Major J A Walker, Essex.
Major R H Warsh, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C S Watkins, Essex.
Capt G G Weir, Royal Scotss.
Second-Lieut F S Wells, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J A Wilde, Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Williams, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E R Woodroofe, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut J Yates, Northumberlands.
Lieut J Young, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut W Dover, Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTRED KILLED. NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major W T Forrest, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut R J Bayley, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Jeffereys, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut L G Bacon, Flying.
Second-Lieut C C Cheatle, Flying.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW REPORRTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER. OF WAR. IN TURKISH HANDS.

Second-Lieut R A Blofield, Hampshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

KILLED.

Capt C H Farmer, Londons, should read Capt C H Farmar.
Second-Lieut A B Tebbutt, Norfolks, should read Lieut A B Tebbutt.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut F A Erminton, Manchesters, should read Second-Lieut F A Eminton.

FOLLOWING CASUALTY IN NURSING SERVICE ALSO REPORTED.

DIED.

Staff Nurse A M Turton, Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

LONDON, May 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut R Ibbotson, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut W D L Purves, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut D M Ullman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Villa, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J P C Mitchell, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Ayrton, West Yorks.
Lieut N W Brown, East Lancs.
Capt G H T Chowne, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut C R Griffiths, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut P F Hart, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut P T Haworth, Field Artillery.
Major G G Knighton, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut C Sheen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W K Trollope, Flying Corps.
Capt T R O Winwood, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt S Baker, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E A Briggs, Cameronians.
Lieut H C Coaks, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A A O Davenport, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W A Dixon, Wiltshires.
Capt L C W Fradd, South Lancs.
Capt J Gurdon, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut N W Hitchins, Field Artillery.
Capt H G Hobson, Medicals.
Lieut T Jack, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt R H Jones, Liverpools.
Lieut V G Lewis, Hampshires.
Capt F O Medworth, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut B C Norman, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A H Norris, Lancasters.
Capt R A B Orlebar, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut T Parker, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S G Reed, South Lancs.
Capt R L Reiss, North Lancs.
Capt A D Rollo, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut H G Rudgley, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R G Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt D C G Stileman, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A D Trotter, South Lancs.
Capt N G Vertue, Buffs.
Second-Lieut A C Wands, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V C Witham, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Young, East Lancs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C L P Biggar, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Capt W B Thomson, Dorsets.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt O Lovett, Devons.
Lieut W R F Miller, Devons.
Second-Lieut N F Prynne, Devons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut E H Hayward, Wilts.
Capt G A C Osborn, Wilts.
Lieut C H Plowman, Wilts.

KILLED.

Capt R M S Blease, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H A Bockett, Hon. Artillery Co.
Lieut R Carlisle, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H A Clement, Black Watch.
Capt G W Cox, Warwicks.
Capt C S Duckitt, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E C Ellis, Hon. Artillery Co.
Second-Lieut E A Faunch, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W R Grieve, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H G Hughes, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt C Illingworth, West Yorks.
Lieut J B Ireland, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W H Jackson, West Yorks.
Lieut G S King, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut G D Maclellan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J C Monday, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J P Padgett, West Yorks.
Lieut E P Pattinson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H Parry, Rifle Corps.
Lieut D Robinson, West Yorks.
Lieut F V Robinson, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W P Taylor, York and Lancasters.
Lieut M B Thompson, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt B Tooke, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W J Warner, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A B Watson, Highland Light Infantry.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G R Allen, West Yorks.
Lieut F Prockter, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W G E Clapp, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J D Riddell, Gordons.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R K Abram, Argylls.
Capt E W Adcock, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C S Almond, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T E Anderson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J A Angus, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D Andrew, Camerons.
Capt D Barber, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A H Barltrop, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J H Bassett, Lancasters.
Lieut J Bazley-White, Yorkshires.
Lieut D H Bell, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R Bickerdike, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P Brain, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J B Brooks, Lancasters.
Capt C Bulmer, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T Burton, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W S Charman, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt G L Clark, West Yorks.
Lieut J K Connal, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J T Cooper, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F T Cowell, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W A C Darlington, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C C Davies, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut D G Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F P Dolley, Warwicks.
Lieut V B Dowling, Cyclists.
Capt R J Drury, Hon. Artillery Co.
Capt W L Eastwick-Field, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Fairley, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J R Fairley, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G B Foster, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut D A Frew, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R Frost, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W H Furley, Royal Scots.
Lieut G Fryson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A R Glaves, East Yorks.
Capt G S Gordon, West Yorks
Capt A E Green, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E R Greenfield, Field Artillery.
Capt E C Gregory, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E W Hands, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut D R Harrison, Black Watch.
Capt B H Harvey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut C A S Henton, Londons.
Second-Lieut T Hepple, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T C Herring, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H L Hopkin, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut S J W Hopper, Hon. Artillery Co.
Capt R Hunter, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut N M Hutchinson, Durhams.
Capt H E Jenkinson, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut K Jernyn, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T Jones, Northumberlands.
Lieut R J Kaye, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut L Kilroe, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N T B Knight, Leicesters.
Lieut E G Leake, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G H Lean, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A London, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T W Lymer, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut J Macdonald, Camerons.
Lieut J McDougall, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A F Macgillivray, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H L Mansfield, West Yorks.
Major F H L Meynell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Mills, East Yorks.
Lieut E J S Moeran, Norfolks.
Capt J M Moyes, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R P Nethercot, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W L Oldroyd, West Ridings.
Capt W J Oswald, Cyclists.
Capt T N Paisley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Proctor, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A Proudfoot, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut R Rees, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J S Reeve, Hon. Artillery Co.
Second-Lieut H Rhodes, West Yorks.
Capt D S Robertson, Argylls.
Lieut J Rodgers, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N Ryder, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut A C Sanderson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E J Sands, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H G Seagrave, York and Lancasters.
Lieut A W L Smith, West Yorks.
Lieut E G Smith, Londons.
Second-Lieut J L Stanley, West Yorks.
Lieut E H Stuart, Cyclists.
Lieut J L Summers, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut B W Thornhill, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E B Thornhill, Field Artillery.
Capt C B Traill, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J F Turner, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut F S Wallis, Flying Corps.
Major O C S Watson, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W Watson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D S Wells, West Yorks.
Lieut J L Wesley-Smith, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H R Wicke, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut F Willis, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Wilkinson, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut V Wilson, West Yorks.
Lieut W Wilson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L W Wreford, Londons.
Capt W A Young, Londons.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Capt A Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut J E Carrall, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R W Clarkson, West Yorks.
Lieut E Crowther, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P G Fraser, Gordons.
Second-Lieut C M Harris, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt G R C Heale, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut B Hutchinson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut P F Lambert, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut A D Law, Argylls.
Second-Lieut H McCormick, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut F G McGilney, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut N Parker, West Yorks.
Major J W Richardson, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J F Rhodes, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut H H Sheridan, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut H S Staveley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut D Stringer, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J E Walker, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Wilcox, West Yorks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut T E Armistead, West Yorks.
Capt J K Boal, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H M Bussey, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Harrison, West Yorks.
Capt E W Reeve, West Yorks.

MISSING.

Capt J C Addy, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut E G Anneley, West Yorks.
Lieut G C S Armstrong, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L Ashworth, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E G Bantock, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut S A Belshaw, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut S A Burrows, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut W G R Burros, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L M Butt, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G Charlesworth, West Yorkshires.
Lieut C H Churchman, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G C Clifford, Londons.
Second-Lieut E P Cooper, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J C G Coupland, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L W Croager, Essex.
Second-Lieut R G C Duncan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut W R Ekins, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut T Elworthy, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut P H Evans, Essex.
Second-Lieut C Fenwin, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E S Fletcher, West Yorkshires.
Capt W N Gale, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut G K Greenaway, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut B M Greenhill, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut D G O Greville, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J G Hall, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J S Hall, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Holt, West Yorkshires.
Capt O W Horne, Essex.
Second-Lieut R Ibbotson, Essex.
Second-Lieut H C Jennings, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J L Jennison, West Yorkshires.
Lieut V Tansley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H P Turner, Essex.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The following British officer's name appears in the 407th Casualty List of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders): Second-Lieut C J R Brown.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 17.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut George G Avery, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED, REMAINED ON DUTY.

Lieut-Commander Bernard H Ellis, Volunteer Reserve.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED.

Captain Valentine H S Jones, Marine L I.

LONDON, May 21.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut George R Barling, Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Frederick H Peterson, Reserve.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Gerald A Magor, R N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut John J Malon, R N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Robert K Slater, R N.

LONDON, May 19.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut M B Louis Weil.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut William R Walker, R N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Surgeon Archibald M Russell, R N.

LONDON, May 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut James D Haig, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Gordon Keightley, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Godfrey E M Burnside, Marines.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles E Pattison, R. N.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey G Bowman, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Oliver B Ellis, R. N.

INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Edmund P Hardman, R. N.
Sub-Lieut Cyril S Fox, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY NOW OFFICIALLY DIED AS PRISONER.

Commander Samuel R Crabtree, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sub-Lieut William R Yeoman, Volunteer Reserve.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, May 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	19,000
Futures at New York July ..	—	—	21.28—28
" " Oct. ..	—	—	21.91 } —31
" " Jan. ..	—	—	21.63 }
Spot Cotton at New York ..	—	—	21.75—25
" New Orleans ..	—	—	21.13— 6
Futures at New Orleans July	—	—	20.85—19
" " Oct.	—	—	20.26—29

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 29.

Late last night Fine Broach July touched Rs. 447/8. Owing to the weaker advices from New York, the market to-day opened easier at Rs. 442/3 for Fine Broach July and Rs. 330 for Fine Bengal July, and gave way further Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Later on buyers came out and a fair business was done in Old Crop prices advancing during the day. Towards the close there were more buyers than sellers and the market closed firm at our quotations. In New Crops there was a good enquiry for Good Broach April, and prices advanced sharply as there were very few sellers.

Japanese export houses have been free buyers of ready cotton, and local mills have also been in the market. The offtake has been good, and full prices have been paid for high class lots and stapled cotton.

QUOTATIONS 5 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	.. July	..	448/9
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	.. July	..	410
Fine M. G. Bengal ..	.. July	..	335/6
Good M. G. Westerns	.. June-July	..	415
Good H. G. Westerns	.. June-July	..	402
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	.. June-July	..	426
Good M. G. Coompta	.. June-July	..	428
Good M. G. Miraj	.. June-July	..	426

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	.. April 1918,	..	428/9
Fully Good Bengal ..	.. January 1918..		323

Prices for New Crop are net the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9.30 P.M.

Fine M. G. Bengal ..	.. July	..	334/5
Fine M. G. Broach ..	.. July	..	445/6

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal ..	.. January	..	318
Good Broach ..	.. April	..	427

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana ..		384	294		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	336	326	316		"
M. G. Scinde Punjab	339	329	319		"
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha		408	396		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee ..		408	396		"
M. G. Yeotmal ..		395	380		"
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum ..		391	376		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		390	366		"
M. G. Amroati ..		388	363		"
M. G. Wadhwan "Good Staple" ..			426		"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple" ..				424	"
M. G. Anjar "Good Staple"			424		"
M. G. Broach ..		435	431	427	"
M. G. Mundra ..			435		"
M. G. Dholleria Bhownugger ..		430	425		"
M. G. Limbdi ..			426		"
M. G. Muttia ..		361	343		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar ..				425	"
M. G. Westerns ..				419	"
H. G. Westerns ..				412	"
M. G. Compta ..				428	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam ..		435	430		"
M. G. Nanded ..			430		"
M. G. Bagaikote ..				418	"
M. G. Kalaginned ..			420		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	..	..	325	—	1/25th Jan. 18
" (M G)	..	305	295	—	Ready
Bengals (M G)	335	325	313	—	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	336	326	315	—	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	425	Ready
	—	—	—	—	
Kadi Viramgam (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	435	430	—	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	425	..	..	Ready
Kadagin M. G. Good (Fair-Staple)	..	426	420	—	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg Karanja (M G)	..	390	365	—	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	395	363	—	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	390	375	—	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	395	380	—	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	410	396	—	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	410	396	—	Ready
	..	435	430	425	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	..	..	428	1/25th April 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	360	345	—	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd, Dharwar	..	..	..	425	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	419	Ready
	..	..	..	412	Ready

Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	—
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	428 Ready
	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 29th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80" ..	.. 43 0 0	6 5 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	.. 42 0 0	6 3 0
" Karachi Bangla	.. 43 0 0	6 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	.. 6 10 0	7 0 0
" Brown Cawnpore	.. 6 10 0	7 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	.. 7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	.. 8 4 0	8 10 0
" Brown Thin	.. 7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	.. 42 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	.. 40 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	.. 38 0 0	7 12 0
" Black	.. 36 0 0	7 8 0
Poppyseed, White	.. 6 12 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	.. 38 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	.. 4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	.. 31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	.. 38 0 0	8 0 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	.. 6 7 0	.. ..
" Aug.-Sept.	.. 6 13 0	.. ..
Linseed May	.. 8 10 6	.. ..
" Sept.	.. 9 2 3	.. ..

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 25th May :—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	8	9,564
B. B. & C. I. Railway	28	34,065

BULLION.

There were wide fluctuations in the silver market. It opened at Rs. 90/6, declined to 88/14 but closed at 89/2. The group of speculators who bought considerable amounts on Saturday and Sunday were the chief sellers for the June settlement.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-9.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 89-2.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 89-2.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 88/10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 178½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 172½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 267.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 258½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 151½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 66/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market opened quite steady due to bears covering particularly Standards and Madhawjis were in great demand. There was a steady inquiry from Investors for Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares and good business was put through between Rs. 225 and Rs. 230. It opened at Rs. 225 and advanced to 230, but closed at 227/8.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,480 to 1,457/8. Madhawjis from 1'647/8 to 1,625. Fazulbhoys from 625 to 615. Nagpurs from 2,202/8 to 2,190. Simplex from 625 to 615. Indore-Malwas from 377/8 to 370. Crescents were steady at 187/8. Indian Bleachings at 262/8. Pearls at 435. Swedeshis at 1,610.

Tata Iron and Steel ordy shares opened at Rs. 225 and moved upto 229/12 but closed at 225. Defds were quoted at 950. Katni ordys were quoted at 242/8 and Bundis at 18.

Shivrajpurs were steady at 38/8. Central India Minings at 40. Bombay-Burmas were quoted at 950. Bombay Trams at 307/8. Tata Hydros at 1,100 and Alcocks at 810. At the close the market was a shade easy.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 28th May :—

Cotton	12,373 bales.
Wheat	56,379 cwts.
Linseed	6,478 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	4,195 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	169 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	2,740 "
Rice	1,452 "
Myrabollams	900 "
Cottonseed	270 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,991 "
Joowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	930 "

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO. LTD.

The Local Board has received cable from London that the Directors have declared adinterim dividend of 5 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax payable on 31st July, 1917, to shareholders whose names are registered on London Books up to 18th July 1917, so that the shareholders in India who would send their requests to the Colonial Registration Office in Bombay up to 13th June, 1917, will be entitled to receive their dividends in Bombay. Warrants to shareholders on Bombay and Rangoon registers will be issued locally and dividend being for six months ending 31st January 1917, will amount to 2½ per cent. namely 2 pence point 4 equal to nearly 2 annas 5 pies per share.

MAHARAJ BAG CLUB
NAGPUR, C. P.
WAR LOAN SWEEPSTAKE
APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT
260 PRIZES
in War Loan Bonds 5½ % (1920)

30 %	.. ..	1st PRIZE
20 %	.. ..	2nd PRIZE
10 %	.. ..	3rd PRIZE

and various minor prizes.

TICKETS RUPEES FIVE EACH.

Apply to :—

M. R. DIXIT
S. R. PANDIT. } Secretaries.
S. RAMDAS.
Barristers-at-Law.

Treasurer,
SETH BANSILAL
ABIRCHAND RAI BAHADUR.

In Bombay tickets available at
Messrs. J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road,
and Kaiser-i-Hind Office.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div ½ p.s.	Quotation nost to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18¾	330
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14¾	328
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8¾	76
Bank of Bombay ..	500	—	18¾	1,375
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	16¾	1,600
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7¾	70
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12¾	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 85 ..	85	—	2¾	27
Central Co-op. Bk., ..	50	—	6¾	48
Standard Bk. (U 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
(P 50	100	do.	Nil.	33
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	£ 20	Oct.-April	15¾	£60
Eastern Bank Ltd £5	£10	March	6¾	58
Mercantile Bk. (				
& Ltd A (..	25	— .	10¾	623
Ltd B (..	25	— .	10¾	£22
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	32½	$460
National Bank Ltd.	£25	Sept.-Mar.	18¾	60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half Year Di	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		830
Bahadur Cotton ..	100	—		3	200
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.		—	200
Bombay Dyeing ..	200	Mar.-Sept.		25	850
Bombay United ..	200	—		25	800
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.		10	210
Central India C	500	May-Nov.		20	2190
Central India F	500	May-Nov.		5½	X.D. 1474
Ginning	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	390
Colaba Lands & Mill .	700	—		50	1,110
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		fr. 50	540
Crescent	100	do.		4	180-4
Currimbhoy ..	200	Mar.-Sept.		14	277 8
David	200	do.		14	420
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.		14	140
Emperor Edward ..	500	—		20	500
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.		14	614-8
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.		40	1,200
Finlay	200	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	202-8
Gold Mohur ..	500	—		25	260
Globe	100	—		Nil.	nom. 50
Hindustan	1,000	—		50	520
Hyderabad	1,000	do.		50	1,000
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.		12½	203-8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	—		25	400
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		50	800
Jacob Sassoon ..	100	Apl.-Oct.		12	368-12
Jamshed	200	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	50
Jam Saheb Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	200
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.		25	500
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		50	1,150
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.		40	1,700
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.		14	895
Laxmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		100	1,200
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.		50	1,050
Maurice United ..	1,000	June-Dec.		50	1,000
Mauree Kyan Fruit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	1,000
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	65
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,000	—		45	2,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.		10	nom. 320
New Great Eastern	200	—		—	180
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.		25	810
Pearl	250	—		12	427-8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.		5	187-8
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July .		Nil.	200
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	350
Sasson Silk ..	500	April		Nil.	340
Shahapore	1,000	do.		150	5,200
Shri Shahpurji Broacha	Rs. 100	—		Nil.	92-6
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.		15	310
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.		50	1452-8
Sun	250	Oct.		7½	270
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct		50	1,016
Tata Mill .. { O.	500	400		—	850
{ P.	500	400		5½	370
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.		50	1 420
Union	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	240
Vishnu Cotton { O.	500	—		35	310
{ P.	500	—		7½	620
Western India ..	1,000	—		25	X. D. 370
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.		8¾	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	5¾	100
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	8¾	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	7¾	535
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4¾	Par 500
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	4¾	88
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4¾	86
Guzerat	100	Jan.-June	5¾	88
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	do.	4¾	105
Mandra Sihon Rd. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4¾	95
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4¾	82
Sara Siraganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4¾	100
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4¾	100
*Sind Light ..	100	July-Dec.	7¾	115
Tapti Valley ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6¾	525
Upper Sind Light ..	100	Jan.-July	5¾	101

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.			Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	850
Albert & Carrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	880
Breul's Cawapore ..	200	Aug.	6	100
Bellary Press ..	275	—	16	100
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	145
Fort	375	Nov.	20	800
Godavery Valley ..	100	—	6	120
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	800
Hindustan P. & M. ..	250	—	—	140
Hingolee	100	Sept.	6	45
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	6¼	140
Jumna Mug & P.Co	1,000	—	7½	640
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	8½	505
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	830
Mahmudpura Gin. .	125	—	7½	100
Mahuva	200	Oct	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg., ..	250	Aug	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept	80	1,000
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	725
New Berar	500	Oct.	25	450
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co., Ld.	500	Sept.	30	480
Vaedwan, G.P. ..	150	—	—	100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	50	810
An-India C. Co. Rs.50	100	August.	Rs. 1	4
Bamanka	5	—	Rs. 2	6-8
Back Bay Bath ..	50	—	6	66
Badham Pile ..	75	June —	8	96
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	—	Nil.	45
Brick and Tile ..	80	—	—	100
Bri. Burma Pat ..	200	Mar.-Oct.	61	5-8
Bombay Burma ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Rs.	955
B. Electric S. ..	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6¾	175
& T.	£10	—	7½	336-4
Bomay Ice. ..	46	—	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	10¾	1,540
Bo. Land & Building	400	—	12½	380
Bombay Steam ..	200	Mar.-Sept.	12½	245
Navigation Co. ..	250	Feb.-Oct.	9 2s	X-D 375
Bundi Cement Co...	10	New Co. —	Nil.	15
Central I. M. Co. Ltd	15	April	2	X.D. 40
City of Bo. Bldg. Co.	500	Dec.-Jan. .	20	320
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	5	120
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	500	—	42½	385
The Eastern	21	Nil.	Nil.	18
Chemical Co. { Ord.	250.	Nil.	Nil.	25
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	Nil.	315
	100	—	Rs. 3	242-8
Katni Cement { D.	100	—	Nil.	X. D. 925
{ P.	100	—	7½	16
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20	100	Dec.	6¼	105
Indian Cotton Oil Co. { Old 10 New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July .	4 2s	60
{ O.	100	Dec.-July	7½	
{ P. 100	250	March.	7½	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July .	15	100
Jost's Eng.-Co., Ltd	50	Oct.	10½	55
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	July	Rs. 10	195
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	—	Nil.	100
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	15	230
Mackenzie's Saw Mills	100	—	Rs. 15	102
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4½	nom. 80
Marsland Price Co. P	100	—	7½	65
O. Govt., S. Nos A. Rs. 90 ..	200	May	30½	410
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July	Rs. 5	27½
Port Canning Co	1,000	Sept.	15½	690
Shivrajpur Syndicate.	10	—	Rs. 1	32-8
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar.-Aug.	8	nom. 55
Siddeley Loading Co.	100	—	8	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Sept.	15½	225
	30	Sept.	15½	945
Tata Hydro Elec. ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	8½	100
" P	1,000	Jan.	6½	X.D. 1160
Tata Hydro Deb. Com. P.S.	1,000	Jan.	4½	" 826
Thacker & Co ..	5	April Oct.	6¾	5%prem
Telephone Co. ..	50	May	20½	260
		—	Rs. 5	152

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.771 Inch.
Temperature of Air	86.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 "
Dew Point	77.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.743 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.6 "
Minimum do.	81.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	146 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.41 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.82 "
Do. do. year	2.50 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th	0.01 "

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

A depression off Cuttack exists, but is feeble. Moist winds passed from the Arabian Sea into Gujarat and south-east Rajputana and have given fairly general rain there. Rain has been local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Bengal west United Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderabad and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Bhamo one, Shillong two, Mount Abu four, Ahmedabad two, Surat and Neemuch three quarters, Guddapah one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is lower than usual, the deficiency ranging from 4 deg. to 20 deg. F.; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nromal or in excess. Temperature is in moderate or considerable defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Jaipur and Kotah have had 0.34in. each and Mount Abu 3.63in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual and both day and night temperature are in defect in Rajputana. In upper Sind, temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and local in Kathiawar and Central India West; Veraval has had 0.14in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.13in., Surat 0.79in., Ahmedabad 1.52in., Deesa 0.47in., and Neemuch 0.78in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local in the southern half of the division; Nagpur has had 0.31in., and Chanda 0.19in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Bombay reports 0.36in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 0.24in. and Hyderabad 0.80in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has caused nearly general rain in east Rajputana and Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar, Central India West and the north Konkan and some showers in the east Punjab. Seas are rough at Karachi and remain moderate at Dwarka and slight at Veraval but winds have decreased in strength. In the area outside of the direct influence of the disturbance, rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the southern half of the Central Provinces and in the Madras Deccan and south Malabar, while a few showers have occurred on the Coromandel coast. Seas have become moderate at Colombo and are generally slight in Malabar and conditions appear to be slightly unsettled in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Local rain is likely in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West and Malabar and some showers in the Punjab, the Konkan, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. A few showers may occur also in south-east Madras and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th of May 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	—	—	—	—	7.52	—3.44
Do. (28th May)	9.39	77.6	86			
Jask ..	103.8	86.9	51		4.28	+0.16
Muzkat ..	100.5	81.6	37		3.12	—0.58
Do. (th May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.3	80.8	63	..	2.23	+0.25
Rawalpindi ..	99.6	73.0	63	..	7.26	—4.16
Lahore ..	88.0	74.3	78	..	2.64	—1.76
Hissar ..	92	72.1	88	0.16	4.64	..
Ambala ..	90.7	75.1	55	..	5.93	—0.50
Delhi ..	95.5	77.2	55	..	2.38	—1.37
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.3	76.2	59	..	4.02	+1.74
Mainpuri ..	95.7	76.4	44	..	4.08	+1.86
Jhansi ..	91.6	74.6	69	..	4.39	+2.14
Cawnpore ..	95.4	77.7	45	..	4.82	+2.42
Allahabad ..	99.2	80.3	32	..	0 09	+3.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	107.1	87.4	50	..	0.52	—0.87
Karachi ..	88.6	80.1	89	..	1.36	—0.27
Ajmer ..	89.2	74.0	75	..	3.72	+1.70
Jodhpur ..	90.7	71.1	72	0.34	3.69	+1.46
Kotah ..	88.2	69.8	78	0.34	4.16	+2.46
Mount Abu ..	78.5	58.2	97	3.65	9.34	+7 37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93.6	80.7	64	..	0.73	+6.12
Dwarka ..	89.6	81.9	83	..	0.03	—0.66
Veraval ..	86.4	80.8	87	0.14	0.72	+0.20
Rajkot ..	98.8	70.9	63	..	2.64	+1.94
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.8	72.4	79	0.13	5.13	+4.32
Surat ..	94.3	70.7	82	0.79	4.23	+3.77
Ahmedabad ..	100.2	69.9	84	1.82	4.71	+4.23
Deesa ..	97.8	70.4	80	0.47	6.29	+0.58
Neemuch ..	90.7	65.9	88	0.78	8.55	+7.27
Indore ..	94.5	70.3	70	0.05	4.71	+3.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	94.3	72.1	53	0.02	10.67	+6.82
Saugor ..	91.4	72.4	56	0.02	4.62	+1.60
Hoshangabad ..	101.7	73.8	65	0.05	8.17	+3.83
Khandwa ..	100.2	76.6	50	..	3.65	+2.17
Amoia ..	101.8	77.8	56	..	7.10	+4.67
Amraoti ..	101.8	75.3	47	..	7.68	+4.99
Nagpur ..	98.6	70.1	58	0.31	9.29	+5.07
Chanda ..	104.7	74.6	67	0.19	6.01	+2.99
Raipur ..	103.4	80.1	46	..	9.64	+5.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.6	81.4	79	0.36	3.23	+2.13
Murmagao ..	88.5	80.3	77	0.61	9.70	+7.49
Mahableshwar ..	89.6	78.1	84	0.03	6.71	+3.41
Karwar ..	91.6	80.1	79	0.02	9.97	+5.67
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	105.5	75.2	51	..	2.79	+1.07
Ahmednagar ..	98.3	71.5	66	..	2.54	+0.26
Poona ..	94.0	74.5	70	..	3.89	+1.24
Sholapur ..	100.4	76.8	60	..	10.07	+7.07
Satara ..	95.7	74.0	66	..	12.59	+5.30
Belgaum ..	91.7	68.7	74	..	12.45	+6.28
Aurangabad ..	99.1	74.1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 22nd of Adar, 1286.
Hindu: 9th Sud of Jesth, 1973.
Mahomedan: 8th of Shabha Nul-Mazam, 1335.
Sunrise: 5h. 27m.; Sunset: 6h. 33m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, June 2.

Dance in Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, May 29.

475 Extract.—The following extract from Station orders dated 26th May 1917, is republished for information.

Discipline. 171.—It is notified for information that to avoid the risk of accidents not only to the men themselves but also to persons driving and riding, not more than three men will, when walking out, walk abreast.

476 Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—

No. 58 Pte. B. Lynch (Medically unfit).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

A dance will be held in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on Saturday the 2nd proximo at 9-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT EPSLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRE AT GORUPDEO, PAREL.

A fire broke out last night in a row of huts situated in Dabu Parbhu's "wadi" at Gorupdeo, Parel, Bombay. The flames quickly spread from one hut to another and within a short time six of them were destroyed. The Byculla, Chinchpokli, Babula Talao and other Municipal fire engines quickly repaired to the scene, and by prompt operations, succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading further. The fire was put out within an hour. The cause of the outbreak and the extent of the damage are not known.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of Sakubai, a Hindu widow, aged 23 years, residing in a house at Girgaon. It appeared that in consequence of information received, Inspector Spiers proceeded to the spot, where he found the door of the deceased's room fastened from the inside. He collected "punch" and broke open the door, when the deceased was found hanging from a shelf in the inner room. Close to her was a small parapet wall. The rope was deeply embedded in the neck. All the ornaments on the body were intact. The body was removed to the morgue. It further appeared that the deceased lived with her nephew and others. These on their return from work on Monday found the door fastened from the inside and gave information to the Police. The deceased had been complaining of pain in the abdomen.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After having consulted all the authorities concerned I make bold to seek the shelter of your valuable columns to ventilate a grievance to which fresh graduates in Law and Medicine are subject.

The matter to which I desire to refer is one which renders immediate action imperative on the part of the University of Bombay.

The results of the final examinations in Law and Medicine were declared at the end of April. The Convocation for conferring degrees on the successful candidates comes off on the 14th August. The result of this somewhat strange and entirely out-of-the-way procedure involves the loss of nearly four months to the successful candidates. The University indirectly teaches them to be idle for well nigh four months. Till the memorable 14th of August, comes the candidates are to sit with arms folded simply because the University authorities take it into their heads to hold the Convocation at a very late date. If, for reasons best known to those concerned, the University cannot find its way to hold the Convocation earlier, why can it not hold a special Convocation for professional graduates or why can it not confer the degrees with the sanction of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellors? Sir, this is a substantial grievance which demands special attention on the part of those who are responsible for the conduct of our University.

It is to be hoped that our new Vice-Chancellor will soon set about the matter and put an end to the unnecessary delay that is thus caused to the successful candidates.—Yours, etc.,

A FRESH LAWYER.

HIGH COURT

ORIGINAL SIDE.

MARWARI MONEY LENDER'S CLAIMS.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah.)

Kerring Rupchand & Co., Plaintiff v. Frank Herbert Drecott, Defendant.

This was a suit for Rs. 2,000 on a promissory note at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem. It was arranged that the defendant should repay the amount in monthly instalments of Rs. 100, and if he failed in paying two instalments the whole sum would become due. It was also arranged that an Argyle motor car was mortgaged as security.

Mr. H. P. Mody appeared for the plaintiff and the claim was proved.

His Lordship said that the rate of interest seemed to him to be unmentionable.

Mr. Mody said it was mild rate.

His Lordship inquired who was the defendant?

Mr. Mody: He is a pleader of Poona.

His Lordship inquired what was the highest rate of interest allowed by Court?

Mr. Mody said: As high as 75 per cent.

Decree was then passed for Rs. 2,506 including interest up-to-date of the filing of the suit and interest on that amount up to judgment at six per cent. with liberty to sell the motor car with costs.

ANOTHER CLAIM.

Kerring Rupchand & Co., Plaintiff v. Frank Benjamin Stewart, Defendant.

In this case, claim was made on a promissory note of Rs. 4,000 passed by defendant, who is a photographer and dealer in motor cars, in favour of plaintiff on 26th August, 1916. Defendant agreed to pay interest at 1½ per cent. per mensem and assigned over two policies, one for Rs. 10,000 and the other for Rs. 10,500 and also mortgaged his motor car without possession.

Plaintiff said he had paid premia of Rs. 402 and Rs. 471 on those two policies.

Decree was passed for Rs. 5,226 with interest at six per cent. from the date of the filing of the suit up to the day of judgment and six per cent. on judgment with liberty to sell the motor car.

MOTOR DRIVER'S HEARTLESS CONDUCT.

SENTENCED TO TWO WEEKS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Fryde charged Sukhdeoprasad Ramchandra, a Hindu motor car driver, with driving his motor car No. 437, in a rash and negligent manner

It was alleged that the accused was driving some wounded soldiers in his motor car along Kalbadevi Road towards Pydhownie about 7 p.m. on Monday. Popatlal Tribhovan, a lad, who was crossing the road near the Morarji Gokuldas Market, receded a few paces on hearing the gongs of a tram car which was going in the opposite direction. In the meantime the accused's car came up and knocked down the boy, who sustained injuries. After the accident the accused drove on, and though one Jamnadas Vanmali, a passenger in the tram car, got down and boarded the motor car to make the accused stop. The accused would not do so, saying "Let the boy go to ——." Eventually the accused was prevailed upon to stop the car and he was made over to the police.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said he could not tolerate such conduct on the part of motor drivers, especially if it was accompanied by heartless vulgarity. He convicted him of rash driving and sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF TWO BEDSHEETS.

A HAMAL BOUND OVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Rama Daji, a hamal, with theft of two bed-sheets, valued at Rs. 3, belonging to the R. I. M. Department, from No. 1 Alexandra Docks.

The accused pleaded not guilty, alleging the articles more given him by somebody else to carry them.

The accused was convicted and ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 for a period of six months.

THEFT OF ARMS.

BOTH THIEF AND RECEIVER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle one Anthone Pereira was charged with theft of a revolver with cartridges and chinaplates belonging to his master Lt. C. P. Madrugo of the Portuguese Navy. It appeared that the accused stole the articles about a month ago. Information was given to the Police and the accused was subsequently arrested. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Doran charged the accused with disposing of fire-arms. It appeared that the accused sold the revolver and cartridges to one Hasanally for Rs. 2. The accused was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Hasanally was charged with receiving the revolver. He was convicted, and as he had two previous convictions, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT DADAR,

THREE PURDESHIS SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, Ramchandra Shivadhan, Buran Bachu and Sidu Mahipal, three Purdeshis were charged with attempting to commit robbery.

It was stated that a Purdeshi woman named Roskolibai, who lives at Dadar, went to bed at 11 p.m. on Friday. In the early morning at 3 she heard some noise and found the head of a man protruding through a window, which was evidently opened by him. She at once shouted for help and the neighbours gave chase to the accused and arrested them. It was subsequently found that the accused had gone that night to Dadar to commit robbery. The accused were given two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THEFT BY A PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Ramchandra Govind, a peon, with theft as a servant of two balls of string valued at Rs. 6-12 and ten paint brushes valued at Rs. 3. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 on each charge.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Chandmia Mahomed Mia with possessing two grains of cocaine without a license at Chimna Butcher Street yesterday. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

THIS YEAR'S HAJ.

PILGRIMS ADVISED NOT TO PROCEED OWING TO SCARCITY OF SHIPPING.

At a meeting of the Bombay Haj Committee held at Bombay on 15th May, 1917, the difficulties which are bound to arise in connection with this year's pilgrimage owing to the scarcity of shipping were discussed and the Committee authorised the following statement to be published:—

"The Bombay Haj Committee are of opinion that having regard to the great difficulty in obtaining ships, the pilgrimage should be restricted within the narrowest limits. No sailings have yet been fixed and shipping firms who have been approached on the subject have shown the greatest reluctance to provide even one ship for the pilgrim traffic. It is evident, therefore, that any pilgrims who come to Bombay in the hope of obtaining a passage, will be detained in Bombay for a considerable time in uncertainty as to whether a ship will sail. Should a ship sail the cost of passage will be very high and in the meanwhile pilgrims will have to meet the heavy expense of living in Bombay. If, on the other hand, no ship is obtainable they will have to return disappointed to their homes after spending money for nothing. In these circumstances which are unavoidable owing to the war, the Bombay Haj Committee strongly advise all intending pilgrims, in their own interests, not to attempt to proceed on pilgrimage this year."

The Bombay Haj Committee would therefore request all local Haj Committees and Anjumans to take immediate steps to have these facts and their opinion widely circulated among intending pilgrims and would ask all members of such Committees and Anjumans to endeavour by their personal influence and by all means in their power to dissuade pilgrims from setting out.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is nearly three years that the aniline stock in India has been continually feeding and supporting the mills even though at a cost much higher than before. We find that the stock is not yet exhausted and it is but recently replenished to some extent by imports from America. In one month the import of American dyes into India comes to such a huge figure that it is almost equal to half of the whole yearly consumption in America. The American Chemists have been making rapid strides to make researches, manufacture and establish on a sound basis the coal tar colour industry. Many factories have been established and out-turn has increased enormously, i.e. "a firm which was equipped three years ago to make 3,000,000lbs. of dye stuffs per year and was using intermediates from abroad, is to-day, equipped to make 30,000,000lbs. and is manufacturing its owa intermediates.

It may be hoped that America in a few years to come will be in a position to equally compete with Germany. In the same way all countries have been endeavouring and especially England is making every possible effort to make coal tar industry a speciality. New laboratories and schools have been established in this respect whereas in India nobody attempts to take the lead even on a small scale. It is nothing short of sheer bad luck that India has to depend always on foreign countries. In this connection I may suggest that all merchants who are interested in these anilive dyes may form into an association and establish a research institute to their advantage from the money amassed and thus indirectly work their own salvation in future. The sum thus allocated will benefit the country and the world will not speak of Indians as lagging behind in times of necessity. Catch the bull by the horns, and lose no time to encourage the study of Colour Chemistry by giving scholarships and sending competent students to America or England.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. CHALAM.

C/o Toolsidas Tejpal, Mandvi,
Bombay, May 27.

VILLAGE AUTONOMY IN GOA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Joseph Baptista, one of the leaders of Nationalism in India, in his very able presidential address at the first Indian Home Rule Conference, held a few days ago at Nasik, referring to freedom through decentralisation said that the English did not preserve indigenous institutions, nor the village system which still obtains in Goa and which had survived the shock of many invasions. It is true that here, in Goa, we continue to have village communities, whom Alphonso de Alberquerque, after the conquest, granted the right of possessing and administering the lands which belonged to them. Later on the Government became their guardians and successively had given to them new lease, so that these bodies are at present under their direct control. Their administrators, who superintend over their affairs, are nominated by the Government, and even their local committees, composed of three or five members are also nominated by the Government under the proposals of the administrators. The right of these communities to administer their own affairs is limited by the Government, whose authorisation they have to apply for to spend more than 75 rupees and to do many other businesses. The first provincial Congress held at Nova-Goa, on April of last year, voted for the concession of autonomy to the village communities and the resolution was submitted to Government for their approval, but it has not been put into practice yet.

Also here those who enjoy a monopoly of official power and relative emoluments do not welcome any reform towards self-administration which surely will clash with their rooted interest.

The financial autonomy for the Portuguese colonies approved already by the Parliament, and converted into law is subject to many restrictions and it will have to meet the barrier of the bureaucracy of the "Terriers de Passo" of Lisbon as well as local, who oppose the claims of the Colonials for a responsible share in the management of the administration.

The aspiration of the Colonials, Portuguese Indians for example, is to have representation with a majority of elected members, in the future Provincial Councils, but it is to be doubted whether this will be done on account of the bureaucracy who fear that their interest will be checked by the non-official members.—Yours, etc.,

J. J. DE CUNHA.

Nova-Goa, 26th May, 1917.

A GARDEN PARTY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AT HOME.

(From a correspondent.)

A very enjoyable Garden Party was given by their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon at Government House on Saturday afternoon to which the residents of Mahableshwar and Panchgani were invited, about 450 being present. The weather which had been very threatening in the early morning, cleared during the day and except for a slight shower as the guests were departing, remained fine during the afternoon.

Their Excellencies received their guests at the Lower Garden, the path to the Reception Kiosk being lined by men of the bodyguard, who have lately returned from France. After being presented to their Excellencies, the guests partook of tea, after which they strolled through the grounds or took part in the tennis tournament or putting competition.

Their Excellencies spent the afternoon moving amongst the guests, while her Excellency paid several visits to the purdah tent, which was so arranged that the purdah ladies could view all the entertainments provided. The most delightful of these was a very charming programme of songs and dances, given in costume by the children, under the very able direction of Mrs. Turnbull, who is to be warmly congratulated on the wonderful way in which the children went through their parts. The sword dance and horn pipe were particularly good and drew special applause from the spectators.

The tennis tournament was keenly contested, the winners, Mrs. Jukes and Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji of Cutch beating Mrs. Harold and the Hon. Mr. Cadell after a hard fight. The first prizes for the putting competition for which many guests entered, were won by Miss Birkbeck and Mr. Sisson, the second prizes falling to Lady Brooking and Rev. T. Vodden. At the close of the delightful performance given by the children the guests took their departure, having spent a most pleasant afternoon.

WILLINGDON TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS.

Some time ago a meeting was held in Wadhwan City under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadri, Administrator of the Wadhwan State, and Rs. 2,350 were subscribed by the leading citizens for the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund. Mr. Kadri suggested that out of the sum collected, Rs. 2,200 should be invested in War Bonds and handed over to her Excellency Lady Willingdon for the support of the Willingdon Technical School for Soldiers, a very useful institution, which owes its origin to her Excellency's initiative and efforts. Lady Willingdon has been pleased to consider this "a very excellent suggestion indeed" and has very graciously accepted the offer. Her Excellency desires to express her thanks to the generous subscribers and all concerned.

THE YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a result of the amalgamation of the Young Khoja United Association with the Young Khoja Friends' Union the Young Khoja Brotherhood has come into existence. The aims and objects of this institution are

"To improve and raise the social, moral and intellectual status of the members of the Khoja Community, irrespective of creed, and with this end in view to arrange for public debates, lectures and addresses, social and literary gatherings, to bring together men of light and leading, desirous of advancing the cause of the institution, to place within their reach opportunities of wholesome social intercourse with members of such other institutions, to maintain a library and to permit innocent and recreative games and pastimes."

It now gives me great pleasure to state that the first annual social gathering of this united body came off last Saturday evening, the 26th instant, when Mr. Ahmed R. Sayani, presided and Messrs. Kassamalli A. Somji and Hajimahomed A. Shivjee acted as judges in the elocution competition.

The programme which was a fairly large and varied one, commenced with an entertainment at 6 p.m. followed by elocution competition at 6-30 in which eight members took part. This being over, Mr. A. J. Merchant, the president of the Brotherhood, proceeded to explain the aims and objects of the institution. He said that, besides lectures, debates and addresses, the institution provided for innocent and recreative games and pastimes and social gatherings, thus affording the members ample opportunities to come into close contact with one another, to become and make friends, thereby fostering a spirit of brotherhood.

Mr. A. R. Sayani delivered a very instructive and interesting speech in the course of which he referred to the great empire, nation, religion and philosophy that had originated in Islam and laid great stress on the teachings of Islam as inculcating the spirit of brotherhood. He deprecated the sections and sub-sections into which the Mahomedans of the present day are divided. As regards the Khoja community he said that in order to produce men of the type and calibre of Messrs. Bhandarkar and Ranade it was highly imperative to try to create a very high standard of intellectual atmosphere.

Mr. K. A. Somjee also spoke.

The speeches being over, Mr. Sayani gave away prizes in books to Messrs. A. J. Merchant, and H. K. Nathani, winners in elocution competition and silver cups to Messrs. Dostmahomed Allidina and Nurmahomed Abdulkarim, winners in draught and ping-pong tournaments respectively. Mr. Dostmahomed Allidina received also a present of gold buttons for composing an original drama.—Yours, etc.,

G. P. MERCHANT.

Khoja Mohalla,
May 28.

WELL-KNOWN CRICKETER'S CLAIM.

IMPROVING THE STATUS OF BUCKS.

In the King's Bench Division on Thursday April 19 Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury hear an action in which Mr. Ernest Humphrey Dalrymple Sewell, of Granville Place, London, W., the well-known cricketer, sued Mr. William F. Lowndes, of The Bury, Chesham, for £789, 10s, on a guarantee, says the "Manchester Guardian." The defendant pleaded that the guarantee never became effective

Mr. Patrick Hastings, for the plaintiff, said it seemed like going back to old history to talk about cricket in these days. The plaintiff was a famous English cricketer, and he sued the defendant for money which was to be paid to him by the defendant in connection with his duties as a cricketer. The claim fell under two heads. The first was for £439. 10s., which was alleged to be due by the defendant in respect of an annual income of £250 to be paid to Mr. Sewell in consideration of his devoting his time and attention to the services of the Bucks County Cricket Club. The rest of the claim represented expenses incurred by Mr. Sewell by taking a house in Bucks, furniture, &c.

THE INVITATION TO BUCKS.

Mr. Sewell was educated at a public school in England, and went out to India in the Government service, and also did some journalistic work. In India he met Lord Hawke, who persuaded him to come to England and take up cricket. The plaintiff said he would only come over as a professional, and later he did so, and played as a professional for six years. After this Lord Hawke introduced him to the M.C.C., and he became a member of that club. He then became secretary to the Surrey County Club. Mr. Lowndes, the defendant, was also a keen cricketer, and, living in Bucks, he was very anxious to make Bucks a first-class cricket county. He wished Mr. Sewell to become secretary of the Bucks Club, and eventually the plaintiff gave up his position in the Survey Club and joined the Bucks Club.

The defendant agreed personally to pay the plaintiff £250 a year for five years, and said he would insure his life for £2,000 and assign the policy to him. He also said that if Mr. Sewell would live in Bucks and qualify to play for the county he would make him secretary for five years. The plaintiff came to Bucks and took a house there, but, owing to irregularities in pay, ment, he had to give his position up. He also lost money in connection with getting rid of his furniture to the extent of about £350, and the defendant agreed to cover this loss. Mr. Lowndes, though admitting that he was morally liable now said that he was not legally liable for this money. It was also suggested by the defence that the war had stopped cricket, and that on that ground the money was not payable.

IRREGULAR PAYMENTS.

Mr. Sewell, giving evidence, said he wished to leave India on account of his wife's health. He played for Essex for three years, and later for Dr. Grace's team. He became coach to Surrey in 1910, and it was in that year that he went to Bucks. He received cheques through 1911-12-13 from the defendant on account of his services, but the payments became irregular. In July, 1915, the defendant suggested that he should resign. The arrangement was not with the Bucks Club, but only with Mr. Lowndes.

Lord Hawke, for the plaintiff, stated that the suggestion had been made that he should act as intermediary in the dispute between the parties. He saw the defendant in 1915, and the latter did not then dispute his liability.

The defendant, giving evidence, said his idea was that the Bucks Club should enter into an agreement with the plaintiff and that the witness should guarantee the club. The witness had pinched himself in order to pay the plaintiff. The money was entirely a private matter, paid in the plaintiff's own interest, and he told no one about it.

The jury found for the plaintiff, with damages of £575, and judfment was entered accordingly, with costs.

CRICKETERS AT LAW.

MR. SEWELL AND MR. LOWNDES.

Mr. E. H. D. Sewell, the county cricketer, was the plaintiff in an action in the King's Bench Division on April 19th against Mr. William Frederick Lowndes, of Chesham, Bucks, also a well-known cricketer.

Mr. Patrick Hastings, for the plaintiff, said the first part of the claim was for £400 odd under an agreement by which Mr. Lowndes agreed to pay Mr. Sewell £250 per annum in consideration of Mr. Sewell devoting himself to the Bucks County Cricket Club and officiating as secretary.

The second part of the claim represented loss or expenditure incurred by Mr. Swell in giving up a house at Slough, Bucks, to which he had gone to live at Mr. Lowndes's request.

Counsel added that Mr. Sewell played cricket for some time in India, and he came to England as a professional. He met Lord Hawke, and was persuaded to give up professional cricket, and Lord Hawke introduced him to the M.C.C. at Lord's.

THE ALLEGED UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Lowndes played for Buckingshire, and he approached Mr. Sewell and urged him to play for Bucks, and become the secretary of the club. Mr. Lowndes told Mr. Sewell that he would personally pay his salary as long as he remained. He also said he would make him secretary for five years, and pay him £250 per year. Mr. Sewell took a house at Slough, but eventually, through irregularities of payment, there were difficulties, and he had to give it up.

The defendant had now taken up the attitude that he was not legally liable. It was also suggested that the war had stopped cricket, and the money was not payable; but counsel thought that such a defence could not be substantiated.

LORD HAWKE'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Hawke, president of the M.C.C., gave evidence. He said that a suggestion was made that he should act as an intermediary between the parties. He saw Mr. Lowndes in 1915, and the defendant did not dispute liability, but he said he was not legally liable. He added that he might be liable morally, and he would pay if the plaintiff was patient.

Lord Hawke said that the war had stopped county cricket, but he was glad to say that the clubs were being well supported, and the subscriptions were even better than in peace times.

The jury found for the plaintiff for £575, and judgment was entered accordingly with costs.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

TWENTY-FIVE CRORES EXCEEDED.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications upto 7 p.m. on 29th May Rs. 25,49,35,315.

	Rs.
Bombay —	8,07,46,400*
Bengal ..	7,15,90,100
Madras ..	1,21,29,700
United Provinces	1,88,70,100
Punjab ..	1,85,82,800
Burma ..	1,16,09,200
Bihar and Orissa ..	31,55,600
Central Provinces ..	45,65,700
Assam	7.08,600
Minor Administrations.	1,16,77,400
Total Rs. ..	23,36,35,600†

*Exclusive of Rs. 53,00,175 through Post Office till 22nd May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 2,12,99,715 through Post Office till 16th May.

LUCKY BAG SALE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, May 28.

I have read the reports of the War Lucky Bag Sale here, at the Superintendent's house, and I find that the reports do not mention anything regarding the part the Mahomedan visitors took therein; in fact some reports mention the absence of Mahomedans. I trust, therefore, you will in justice to Mahomedans publish the following facts as they really are:—

The three chief bidders at the auction which was so ably conducted by Sir Jamsetjee and Dr. Pavri were: (1) The Thakore Saheb of Morvi (a Hindu Ruling Chief), (2) Mr. Husenbhai A. Lalljee (a Mahomedan gentleman), and (3) Mr. Habib (a Jewish gentleman), and no one present will disagree with me, that the high value realised was due to these three persons.

The re-selling auction which was most successful, was also largely due to the three gentlemen mentioned above, who at the instance of Mrs. Kharegat and other ladies kept up the real bidding against each other. As the Thakore Saheb of Morvi and Mr. Habib have already been mentioned. I will give you a little account of Mr. Hoosenbhai Lalljee's dealing at the auction with regard to some interesting articles only. Mr. Hoosenbhai, though often invited during the sale by Mrs. Kharegat, Sir Jamsetjee, Dr. Pavri and others to take a seat in the front row did not avail himself of the offer, but from his seat behind, seldom left an article without bidding for it and was second to none in his biddings. The doll which was sent by H. E. Lady Willingdon and which brought a fancy price in the end, was purchased by him at Rs. 25 and resold, he himself always keeping up the bidding for it. The Goat which brought the second fancy prize, was purchased by him at Rs. 75 and resold he himself again keeping up the bidding for it. The sari and cushion cover which were sent by H. E. Lady Willingdon, were also re-purchased by him at Rs. 120 and Rs. 80 and so on.

With regard to the Lucky Bag Fund and the Lucky Bag Tickets for which Mrs. Kharegat worked so hard. I do not know exactly; but as far as I have gathered the subscriptions to the Lucky Bag Lottery Fund and the number of Lucky Bag Tickets purchased by Mahomedans, have also been a good sum which is much higher than their proportion on this hill.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A good many transactions in jute shares were done, but towards close the market weakened. Coal shares were in demand and a good deal of business was done, prices remaining firm. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4; Bhalgora 38-4, 38-8; Bengal Giridih 21-12, 22; Ghusick 19-12, 20, 20-4; Huntodih 18-8; Jumoni 9, 9-4; Kosoonda 28; Lakurka 41, 41-4; New Tetturya 12-12, 13; New Kessurgarh 12; Parasea 3-14; Raneegunge 37 x.d.; Samla Kendra 17 s.l.; Teelalmuri 14, 14-2.

Jute:—Alliance ord 307, 309; Budge-Budge ord 325, 330 s.l.; Clive ord 125-8, 126-8, 126, 125, 124-8, 122; Fort Gloster ord 403, 405; Fort William ord 134; Hooghly ord 49-4, 49-12 x.d.; Kamarhatty ord 308 s.l.; Kanknarrah ord 400, 404, 405, 409 s.l.; Kelvin ord 438, 440; Northbrook ord 28-4; Reliance ord 228 s.l.; Standard ord 305, 310.

Miscellaneous:—Dalbhoom Gold ord 18, 18-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-6 to Rs. 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 66-14 to Rs. 67-2.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 30, 1917.

SIR SHAPURJI BHARUCHA AND THE FINANCE MEMBER.

It is no exaggeration to say that in Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha Bombay boasts of a citizen of many-sided financial activities, keen business sagacity, wide knowledge and experience, and above all of great modesty and catholic philanthropy, besides being the architect of his own fortune. As such he may be regarded as an "institution" in the city. That is the general testimony borne by his fellow citizens of which the doyen of the local stock exchange is entitled to feel proud. There is no organisation where he is held in greater esteem. He is the idol of the share market. It is in the hall of the Broker's Association, of which he is the founder and has been the Chairman for very many years, that he expounds on occasions his views on currency and finance and offers criticism, rightly or wrongly, on the financial policy of the Imperial Government. Such an occasion occurred a few days ago when he unburthened his soul of the many financial sins of omission and commission of which in his opinion the Finance Member was guilty. To do justice to the speaker, his harangue was the most outspoken though the least convincing of the many of the kind in the past in that chamber. Whether the fire of those phillipics has already heaped ashes on the devoted head of Sir William Meyer we have no means of knowing. But that functionary bears a great reputation for imperturbable judicial equanimity and unruffled temper, with a considerable budget of dry humour which not infrequently finds a lively vein in the rejoinders to honourable members in legislative session. In all probability, we imagine, Sir William must have dotted many of Sir Shapurji's *i's* and crossed his *t's* and sat contentedly smoking his cigar.

Speaking seriously it occurs to us that Sir Shapurji might have done well in an utterance of the character he delivered to have expressed his thoughts more coherently than he has done. But coherence apart, the main points of Sir Shapurji's criticisms were:—

(1) That Sir William Meyer failed, when he was in Bombay at the beginning of April last, to give any promise to the banks of financial assistance in respect of the war loan.

(2) That the supply of the Council Bills should never have been restricted.

(3) That as a consequence of this restriction and of the embargo laid on the imports of gold, the export trade of the country was ruined and destroyed.

(4) That the currency position in the middle of December was unsatisfactory, seeing that the metallic reserve to back it up had gone down dangerously low.

Let us examine each of the statements without bias or prejudice. It is to be feared that Sir Shapurji was speaking without the book when he charged the Finance Member with failure to redeem his promise of assistance to the banks. May we recall to his memory what Sir William Meyer told the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on April 2nd:—

"I fully agree with you that if the loan is to be as great a success as we all hope it will be, it will be necessary for the banks to make advances freely to intending investors. The Bank of Bengal have already appreciated this, and have framed a very liberal scheme under which investors will be financed by the Bank up to 2 years at a moderate 5 per cent. rate of interest. When I was in Calcutta the other day I learned, too, that the Exchange banks there were going to follow this lead in regard to their constituents. I am now able to say that the Bank of Bombay is going to have a scheme similar to that of the Bank of Bengal in respect of subscribers of Rs. 25,000 and under, while in regard to larger subscribers, they will, as they have already announced, charge one per cent. below current bank rate, and I hope that the Exchange banks here will do likewise in respect of their clients. I quite agree with you, too, that if a bank is temporarily embarrassed by assisting in loan operations, or by having its deposits drained for subscriptions to the loan, it ought to receive temporarp assistance from the Presidency Bank, and I am now in a position to announce that this assistance will be given on reasonable terms by the Presidency Bank so far as its funds permit. The Presidency Banks in their turn may expect such temporary assistance as the Government can reasonably give in preventing depletion of their funds."

Here is a plain and unvarnished declaration of what the Finance Member had tried to do not only in Bombay but in Calcutta. The declaration is categorical. Its English is plain and cannot be mistaken. How, in the face of such a frank declaration, publicly announced, Sir Shapurji can accuse the Finance Member of failure in his promise to assist the banks, is incomprehensible. Sir Shapurji is generally so careful and cautious in his responsible utterances that we are at a loss to understand his recklessness in this particular instance. In grave matters of public import, it is essential for purposes of just criticism that the critics should at least adhere to facts. With unchallengable facts, they are welcome to criticise as vigorously or vehemently as they choose. But it is a matter of regret, that Sir Shapurji Broacha should have made this allegation without justification! Had he troubled to verify his facts he might have at once informed himself how unfounded they were and spared the vials of wrath that he poured on the devoted head of the Finance Member. But even Homer sometimes nods. Touching the restriction of the Council Bills, the condition of the Indian Treasury at the time has to be borne in mind. Of course, the supply of bills had to be limited for a while. It was, in our opinion, a most cautious and prudent measure to safeguard against what might have been a huge financial catastrophe. In matters of State finance and currency, there are exceptional times when exceptional measures for the safety of the State have to be taken. A Government has only a choice of evils before it, and it is always wise to choose the lesser evil. Of course, the consequences of the evil have to be endured. They are the sacrifices which each community or nation has to undergo to conserve the larger and graver interest of the country. It may be that opinions may differ as to the methods of conservation. But the prudence of the step cannot be denied. Sir Shapurji was again less careful than he generally is, in making his sweeping allegation in this respect, which seems to be the result of a want of a firm grasp of the financial danger that then loomed so largely before the Finance Department. Sir Shapurji views this matter with parochial spectacles, while the Finance Minister viewed it with the larger and farsighted glasses of emergent financial exigency. On questions of high finance it is dangerous to confine one's self to narrow views. Private individuals, however talented, have to put themselves in the position of a responsible Chancellor of the Exchequer to become property to what is most prudent and advantageous to be done in face of a grave crisis. These are not occasions for narrow or short sighted views.

Thirdly, in reference to the export trade, one may reasonably inquire whether the Government has been drawing any of the loan proceeds away from the Presidency Banks. We think not. And if that be the case how can it be honestly averred that the Finance Department has hampered (we will not use the word "ruined") the export trade? That the trade, for obvious reasons, has been arrested, is true. The reasons are writ large and need not be reiterated. In our issue of Monday last, Mr. Wacha statistically demonstrated the fallacy. The volume of trade, that is quantitatively, has undergone diminution. But the value of it was high enough to employ to a fuller extent the monies which the Exchange banks had available. Are we to assume that in this gigantic and unprecedented war the Allies are waging our trade should suffer no diminution? Of what avail would have been the heaviest cash balances in the coffers of the banks had the trade routes to India and China been infested with raiders as are the routes in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean? The whole reasoning is specious and unworthy of an Imperialist of the acdent type of Sir Shapurji. Lastly, as to the alleged currency position in the middle of December. Here, too, we are afraid, Sir Shapurji was speaking without the book. The currency return for December 15th shows in round figures 79.4 crores of notes against which there was only 14.9 crores of rupees and about 1¼ crores of silver under coinage, in addition to 12½ crores of gold. But they had 12 crores more of gold in England. It was, however, not available against the immediate encashment of currency notes, owing to the embargo on the export of gold, a policy on which, of course, there is a great conflict of opinion. The running down to 11 crores of currency balances in 1900 no doubt created great anxiety at the time to the Government of India, but Sir Shapurji omits from his purview that in that year the Government was not confronted with a colossal war expenditure and the demands of the Home Government. The constant outflow of this heavy expenditure and the impossibility of getting gold into the country is at the root of the currency troubles of the last and the present year. But it is unnecessary further to analyse the fallacies lurking in Sir Shapurji's speech. Nor would it be profitable or even relevant to comment on the rattling rhapsody on the great merits of Sir Fleetwood Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and the demerits of Sir William Meyer, the *fons et origo* of all the tears which flowed from Sir Shapurji's eyes at the great gethering of Bombay brokers on the historic 19th of April.

THE TEACHER PROBLEM.

It is a commonplace that it is the teacher that makes the school and is its guiding spirit and not the building and the equipment, nor the books and maps, much less, the costly dual desks and gymanstic apparatus. In poor India, as well as in rich England, there is the perennial complaint that the teachers in the lower schools are neither well trained, nor decently paid, and that much improvement is desirable in their status and knowledge. As Mr. Fisher said in his recent speech in Parliament: "In Education almost everything depends upon the personal element. If a teacher is good and is thorough in his work, and if he is fond of children, and if he is alert, understanding, sympathetic, firm and yet good-humoured, success is secured. If the teacher is bad, the most costly buildings and equipment will not make up for his defects and your educational system is a failure." In India, the problem is a two-fold one, the improvement of the teaching staff being necessary both in quantity and quality. It is unnecessary to go into the question whether a fixed sum of money available should go towards giving training to untrained and unqualified teachers, now working in our schools, or, towards increasing the number of teachers, trained and untrained, for the expansion of education. The part of wisdom is to strike the golden mean between the two, to divide the money between the expansion and improvement. Schools must be provided for large villages that have remained unfortunate so far in not possessing them and at the same time the number of trained teachers going out from our colleges should be increased considerably. No one thing can be done to the neglect of the other; both should be attended to simultaneously.

Whenever the question of compulsory education is started, we are always confronted with the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of teachers. As one of the official members of the Imperial Legislative Council facetiously remarked, no one would think of organizing an army without officers. But at the same time no one should sit still and do nothing because there are no officers. The proper method is to organise the army as well as to train the officers as Lord Kitchener did. There has been no appreciable increase in the number of training colleges during the last thirty years and their curricula has not undergone any healthy change except in the addition of some subject to the course. There is a rush for admission into the training colleges. 432,836 and 505 students presented themselves for admission into the Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar training colleges in 1915-16, but only 119,130 and 153 were selected for admission in the respective institutions. Roughly about 23 per cent. of the students seeking admission were admitted into these colleges, the percentage for Ahmedabad being only 15½. The fault does not lie therefore with candidates, but with Government who have not provided increased accommodation, much less new colleges.

In all Educational reports, whether for the whole country, or, for any of the Provinces, all elementary schools are lumped together irrespective of the language they teach. As far as the report of this Presidency is concerned we have, therefore, no means of knowing how many primary schools are Marathi, Gujerati, Sindhi, Canarese or Urdu. We have similarly no figures showing the number of teachers, trained and untrained, teaching in these five different languages. It is impossible, therefore, to state clearly in which part of the Presidency the deficiency of trained teachers is felt the most. However, for various reasons, it is apparent that there is a great dearth of Gujerati teachers. In the first place, the proportion of the number admitted for training in the college at Ahmedabad to the number seeking admission therein is much lower than in the Marathi and Canarese colleges, in spite of the fact that the college being situated in Ahmedabad, is almost inaccessible to men from southern districts of Gujerat. In the four years ending with the year 1915 for every student admitted in the Ahmedabad Men's College there were more than four candidates turned back and in the year 1915-16 there were more than five candidates so turned back to each one admitted. The actual number that sought admission in the college in 1915-16 was 836 and only 130 were admitted. In the Marathi Colleges at Poona and Dhulia and also in the Canarese College at Dharwar, for every student admitted there were two more who sought admission but were turned back. What is said about men's colleges applies with equal force to women's colleges. The Ahmedabad Training College for Women took in only fifty per cent. of the candidates that sought admission, while all the other women's colleges took in almost all that applied. The reason of this is not that the candidates for Ahmedabad College are ill-prepared for their future work—because all these candidates have to pass their vernacular final examination—but that the number of students taken in is limited by the number of stipends that the Government give for the purpose and by the accommodation in the college and by the strength of the staff of teachers. A second training college for men as well as for women is therefore badly needed for the Southern portion of Gujarat, preferably in Surat.

The system of stipends which every student at a training college must accept, willingly or unwillingly, if he wishes to be trained at any of these colleges has, in many ways, continued to present an obstacle to a substantial advance. In return for the stipend received while at the training college, the student binds himself to serve the Government for twice the number of years during which he has received the stipend on a salary fixed by the Government. The stipend and the agreement may have been necessary in the past as an artificial stimulant to attract students to the training colleges and to make them stick to their profession. But it is time that the system, if it is not to be altogether abolished, should be so modified, as to remove the ban against those students who are not willing to accept stipends and to serve the Government for even a limited period. This change is also called for in the interests of the large number of private schools that are springing up and it is in the interest alike of educational progress and public exchequer to encourage such institutions by affording them all help that the Government can give. A certain proportion of students also might well be admitted as day students. The money thus saved by the partial discontinuance of stipends and of the provision of living rooms would go a long way to provide an additional staff of teachers, who can instruct a new batch of students in the same building at another period of the day. That, however, will not be enough. The establishment of private training colleges needs to be encouraged by providing them with adequate grants. The substantial grant which the Government of India have offered has provided the Government of Bombay with an opportunity of making up for their past neglect in this matter. A satisfactory solution of the problem of normal training has been delayed for a number of years. It can be shelved no longer.

Notes of the Day.

The University Commission.

The selection of Messrs. Hartog and Ramsay Muir as members of the Calcutta University Commission may be regarded as perhaps the best possible in view of the immediate claim which the educational needs of England have on the services of her educational experts. Messrs. Hartog and Ramsay Muir themselves are educationists of no little eminence. The latter has been Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester since 1913, having acted previously as lecturer at Owens College, Manchester, and at the University of Liverpool. He is an author of several publications, among which is the "Making of British India" published in 1915 after his visit to this country, where he was invited by the University of Bombay to give his advice on the organisation of the teaching of history. Mention should also be made of his study on Nationalism and Internationalism. Mr. Hartog, besides having had experience of teaching in the University of Manchester has also been intimately connected with university administration. He has been working as Academic Registrar of the University of London since 1903, and has moreover, been secretary to the Victoria University Extension Scheme, member of the Court of Victoria University, secretary to the Mosley Commission of Educational Enquiry, secretary to the Treasury Committee on the Organisation of Oriental Studies in London and to the India Office Committee on the same subject and latterly Crown Member and Hon. Secretary of the Governing Body of the School of Oriental Studies. His many publications include articles in the Special Reports on Educational Subjects of the Board of Education, and "Examinations in their bearing on National Efficiency."

Government Officials and War Loan.

The "Statesman" calls attention to "a sample of the pressure alleged to have been placed on Indian subjects of the King-Emperor by Government officials in order to induce them to subscribe to the War Loan." It took the form of a reply-paid telegram from Bhiwani, the headquarters of the Bhiwani tahsil in the Hissar District of the Punjab and was addressed to a well-known member of the Marwari community in Calcutta. "The citizens of Bhiwani," it ran, "request you to pay here to the War Loan on behalf of your native city Rs. 20,000. Time is short. Please arrange at once. Deputy Commissioner." It is not surprising to learn that the telegram, replicas of which were received by other Marwaris in Calcutta, was "strongly resented by the recipients on the ground that they had already subscribed their share in Bengal." As the "Statesman" says:

An inquiry directed to the determination of the question whether the Deputy Commissioner of Bhiwani authorized the use of his signature, and, if so, to the prevention of a repetition of the offence, would go far to convince the Bengali and Marwari communities that the Indian Government mean what they say when they forbid Government servants to exercise pressure of any kind in connection with the War Loan.

But evidently our Calcutta contemporary is not aware of more serious and direct abuses of the same kind which have, in fact, taken place.

Revival of Arabic.

The war has created a new interest in Arabic Literature. According to "Corsair" in the "Near East" a proposal is made in the "Egyptian Gazette" to institute an Arabic Literary Association. London is suggested—naturally enough—as the headquarters of the Society (which, however, is to be an "international" one), and "there is reason for hoping that the Association, if satisfactorily started, could for a time be affiliated to the "Royal Asiatic Society." The object of the Society would seem to be to study the great quantity of material available in the form of Arabic literary works, to facilitate their translation from Arabic, and of other suitable texts into Arabic, to secure their publication and to bring about co-operation between workers in this field. No scheme could be more desirable provided the work is undertaken on a systematic and adequate plan. "Corsair" pleads that the Association should be kept "all British" for a reason with which one cannot but sympathise in view of Great Britain's comparative neglect in the past in the matter of promoting the study of Arabic and other Oriental languages. As he says, "Co-operation with similar bodies in foreign, but friendly, countries, would certainly be highly desirable; but without the stimulus of healthy rivalry I am afraid the British members of the proposed Association would fail to do themselves justice, and would eventually be 'swamped.'"

The Shikarpur Municipality.

We have already referred to the extraordinary dealings of the Commissioner in Sind with the Shikarpur Municipality. The "Sind Moslem" attempts a defence of the Commissioner and in doing so makes an unconscious revelation—which accentuates the enormity of the Commissioner's threat. We are told that "the Commissioner first asked the Shikarpur Municipality in the interests of local self-government to appoint a Chief Officer who should neither be a Mahomedan nor a Hindu." A request of this character coming from such a quarter, however conveyed, can have only one meaning in actual practice, namely, that it is an order non-compliance with which must incur the displeasure of the authority from whom it issued. The event has justified the correctness of this interpretation. Apart from this, it is obvious that such a request is scarcely a compliment to a responsible public body and strikes at the very root of the principle of local self-government. Even if this course was suggested wholly, as the "Sind Moslem" says, in order to safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans of Shikarpur, who are in a minority, the suggestion was a most unwise one.

ITALIANS OCCUPY SAN GIOVANNI.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS IN CHAMPAGNE.

SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

GERMAN SUPPORT LINE REACHED.

THIRTEEN GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., May 29.

A British afternoon communiqué says we repulsed the raiders north-westward of Cherisy and southward of Lens, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners. We made a successful raid northward of Armentieres in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We reached the German support line and took about thirty prisoners.

A British evening communiqué says we made a successful raid east of Vermelles. The enemy raided a small post north-eastward of Ypres. There were many air fights on Sunday. Thirteen German machines were destroyed and ten driven down. Three of ours are missing.

DESTRUCTION OF IRISH FISHING FLEETS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., May 29.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Skibbereen says that German submarines are actively engaged in the destruction of Irish fishing fleets from Kenmare in Kerry to Howth in Dublin. Seven boats of the Baltimore fleet were sunk by bombs in one evening and fishermen were only allowed a few minutes to get to boats and lost all their belongings.

A British patrolboat forced the submarine to submerge and thereby enabled other boats to escape.

A Baltimore skipper asked the correspondent to tell all America that the Germans were the worst savages on earth, and he trusted that with the aid of the Irish and America the arch-fiends would soon be swept from the face of the earth.

EXPERTS IN ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 29.

The appointment of a number of experts is announced in connection with Sir Eric Geddes' department at the Admiralty, including General Collard, in control of construction and purchase of merchantmen, transports, *etcetera*, Sir M. Raven, responsible for the manufacture and purchase of ordnance and Admiral Laurence Power, who has general management of dockyards.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO CROP IN HUNGARY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ZURICH, May 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 29.

Frost has seriously damaged crops in Hungary.

BRUSSELS TO BE "A LOW-GERMAN BULWARK."

HUNS' UNBLUSHING DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 29.

Krupp's organ the 'Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung' unblushingly declares that Brussels will henceforth be a low-German bulwark. The burning of Louvain is after all a small sacrifice compared to the good which Flemings have reaped; millions of German and Flemish throats must cry 'Away with Belgium, which has ceased to exist.' The paper adds that Flemings should not forget that hundreds and thousands of Germans have died to secure their liberty.

Official and Personal.

His many friends in Bombay will be glad to know that Major Porter, R.A.M.C., who has for some time been lying dangerously ill at his hospital, Cumballa Hill, owing to a violent attack of Septicemia, incurred during an operation performed by him, is now progressing favourably.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN UFFHOLTZ.

THREE ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED IN CHAMPAGNE.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 29.

A French communiqué says that three more enemy attacks on Casque de Teton in the Champagne were completely repulsed. Enemy artillery was fairly lively in the regions of Hill 304 and Morthomme on the left bank of the Meuse.

A French detachment penetrated the enemy's second line in the region of Uffholtz, in Alsace, and found many Germans dead. They brought back prisoners.

French air squadrons dropped six tons of bombs on military establishments and railway lines, especially in the Champagne in the region of Thionvill.

We brought down nine enemy aircraft and two others were forced down in our lines and five in the enemy lines.

ARTILLERY FIRING IN CHAMPAGNE.

LIVELY BOMB FIGHTING NEAR TETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.
Recd. 11-35 p.m., May 29.

Last night's French communiqué reported that in Champagne reciprocal artillery firing continued actively.

There was lively bomb fighting in the neighbourhood of Teton.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS TO ATTEND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 29.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 29.

The French socialists have decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference to explain the attitude to neutrals, but they will have no dealings with the Germans.

AMERICA'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

100,000 AMERICAN'S WILL SHORTLY BE IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., May 29.

The Press Bureau, summarising America's achievements since she entered the war, states that including the Americans already serving with the Franco-British armies there will shortly be a total of a hundred thousand Americans in France.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of 3,500 war aeroplanes and for the training of 6,000 aviators this year.

WIDESPREAD MOVEMENT TO DETHRONE KAISER.

APPEAL TO GERMAN-AMERICANS IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 29.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 29.

The Germans have established an organisation covering the whole of the United States for the purpose of dethroning the Kaiser and inaugurating a German republic. An appeal addressed to the German-Americans says the recent developments in Germany clearly point to an approaching upheaval similar to that in Russia. Things are getting very uncomfortable for the German autocracy, although it attempts to show a bold front to the outside world.

PATNA UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The Select Committee on the Patna University Bill will meet at Simla next month for the purpose of signing the report on the Bill. The report and revised Bill will then be published in the "Gazette of India" in accordance with the motion carried in the Legislative Council last Delhi season.

ITALIANS OCCUPY SAN GIOVANNI.

RIVER TIMAVO CROSSED.

POSITIONS ON JULIAN FRONT CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 0-30 p.m., May 29.

An Italian wireless communiqué says we strengthened our positions on the Julian front and captured the strongly fortified trenches eastward and south-eastward of Jamiano. We crossed the Timavo river and occupied San Giovanni, north-westward of Duino and captured nine six-inch guns.

We repulsed two violent counter-attacks in the Vodice sector and on the heights eastward of Gorizia. Strong parties of infantry penetrated a point in our line southward of Grozigna. We drove them out taking 156 prisoners.

FIGHTING ON CARSO PLATEAU

ITALIANS' REAL OBJECTIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

M. Marcel Hutin writing in the "Echo De Paris" describes the recent offensive on the Tolmino-Gorizia front as only a ruse on a big scale. The real attack was that between Castagnavizza and the sea. Its success will enable the Italian and British artillery a few days hence to direct an effective fire on Monte Hermada, which the Austrians pretend they have made the corner-stone of their defence on the coast route to Trieste.

While. M. Hutin accuses the Austrian command of great error or ignorance in allowing itself to be misled by the demonstration in the north, an Italian semi-official report says:—The enemy had on the front just attacked a hundred thousand rifles, hundreds of batteries and a thousand machine-guns, in all almost a quarter of the whole force opposed to Italy. They expected, however, that the principal effort would be made against their right, whereas it was the centre and left that were crushed. The progress made varies from three quarters.

"The Times" correspondent at Italian Headquarters suggests that the enemy may have trusted too much to the Hermada ridge, 323 metres high, and his multiple lines of trenches and machine-gun redoubts to protect his left. This correspondent dwells particularly on the Italians' success in holding what they took against counter-attacks. There is no digging in with entrenching tools on the Carso. When the enemy lines are taken his battered trenches are the only shelter. The caverns and dugouts are traps to the new-comers. The Italian correspondents agree that the fierceness of the fighting is unprecedented on the Italian front. The enemy's losses are the greatest yet experienced. The Hungarians suffered most heavily, several regiments being almost wiped out.

BOMBARDING AUSTRIAN REAR FROM TRIESTE.

BRITISH MONITORS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 29.

Special correspondents relate the performances of the British monitors in Gulf of Trieste when bombarding the Austrian rear. The first shot at dawn landed on the railway at Prosecco, just north of the Trieste, and the second struck a train which vanished, a ghastly ruin. The monitors smashed the aeroplane sheds, flattened the station at Prosecco, destroyed the viaduct and produced a great fire at Contevello. The Austrian hydroplanes viciously attacked the monitors but were driven off by the Italian aircraft.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 29.

Besides Dr. Michael Sadler, who has been appointed President of the Calcutta University Commission, Messrs. P. J. Hartog and J. Ramsay Muir have been appointed members. The names of the other members will be announced later.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN MADRID.

TO AVENGE GERMAN OUTRAGES ON NEUTRALITY.

WAR AGAINST GERMANY URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 28.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., May 29

An enthusiastic meeting of 20,000 Socialists and republicans passed a resolution declaring that Spain cannot remain indifferent and isolated in the war; she must decide upon her policy towards the Allies and must break off relations with Germany owing to German outrages upon Spain's neutrality, and accept all the consequences of so doing.

SOLIDARITY OF SPAIN WITH ALLIES.

"DEMOCRACY MUST SHAPE FUTURE POLICY OF SPAIN."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

MADRID, May 28.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 29.

The meeting of the socialists and republicans here was thoroughly representative of the Left parties throughout Spain. The first speaker emphasised that the object of the meeting was to affirm the solidarity of Spain with the Allies and all nations of the Spaniah race.

A Socialist leader said the moment had come for Spain to incorporate herself in Europe. (Cheers.).

A republican deputy said that the Spanish democracy wanted peace but on the condition that Kaiserism was vanquished.

Another speaker uttered a warning that persistence in neutrality would cause many Spaniards, who were not republicans, to become so. Loud cheers greeted the declaration that the democracy of Spain must shape the policy of the country in future

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR FOR WAR.

DISTURBANCE IN MAYURBHUNJ AT AN END.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANCHI, May 29.

In the course of a statement issued to-day the Government of Bihar and Orissa says the recent disturbance in Mayurbhunj, a Feudatory State, in Orissa was in connection with recruitment of labour for service in France. Mr. J. E. Scott, I.C.S., recruiting officer, who made successful tours up to the middle of May, reported on the 16th that in the two subdivisions adjoining Midnapur there were symptoms of organised opposition to work of recruitment due in his opinion, to the deliberate perversion of the conditions of service and malicious misrepresentation of the intentions of Government by persons who were interested in preventing the lower class of labourer from leaving the State.

EXCITEMENT AMONG SANTALS.

In Mayurbhunj the excitement of the Santals came to a head before responsible local officers had an opportunity of allaying their suspicions and as the situation seemed getting out of hand one hundred men of the armed reserved police were despatched from Cuttack to Baripada on 16th May, of whom fifty got through by train from Rupsa, the remainder being held up on the 19th at Betnoti station, where the mob breached the railway line and cut the telegraph wire. The Commissioner proceeded to the centres of disturbance with additional police force, and met with no opposition. A force of hundred sepoys had meanwhile been despatched from Calcutta and put on patrolling duty. The Commissioner found that two false reports had been spread amongst the Santals, first that they would be compelled to go to France against their will and against the wishes of their Maharaja and the second that they would have to make a forced contribution to the war loan. The Commissioner arranged to call mass meetings to explain the situation and since the 26th all is quiet and troops have returned to Calcutta.

M. KERENSKY'S MESSAGE TO FORCES.

NEED FOR IRON DISCIPLINE INSISTED ON.

TO BE RID OF VIOLATERS AND USURPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 27.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 29.

M. Kerensky has issued a striking message to the forces, again insisting on the need for iron discipline and declaring if the soldiers and sailors do not defend their country their names will be cursed. They must rid the country and the world of the violaters and usurpers.

An order of the Day stipulates that soldiers cannot be punished without trial, but the commanders shall have the right to employ armed force against those guilty of insubordination during wartime.

EXPLOSION IN AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS FACTORY.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 29.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., May 29.

A fire and explosion occurred in the munitions factory at Bolovec in Bohemia, causing numerous casualties. Sixteen dead have been recovered and fifty are still entombed in the wreckage.

DEATH OF LT.-COL. G. R. DAPHTARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

News has been received in Bombay of the death in England of Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Daphtary, I.M.S. (retired), on Saturday last. Colonel Daphtary, since his retirement, had been residing in England.

(Continued from column 6.)

ther we shall succeed in holding all the ground won.

Below here there was also very fierce fighting in progress about Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, where there is an extremely strong series of positions at a point where the Hindenburg line crosses the Sensee River. When I left the Headquarters of the unit engaged there no decision had been arrived at.

Between Guemappe and Fontaine is a commanding position which is ours and will remain ours. It is marked on large-scale maps as a wind-mill, but it is really a tower crowning high ground which may once have been the site of a windmill. More recently there has been only an old tower, which has been a valuable observation post for the enemy. That is in our hands, and in a counter-attack by part of the 141st Regiment the attackers were absolutely wiped out by our artillery fire.

FIELD BATTERY CAPTURED.

Altogether, besides the heavy casualties inflicted, we have taken to-day in this southern area of attack about 1,200 prisoners, and at least one field battery.

In the intermediate sector, north of here, between the Cojeul and the Scarpe, we have made good progress on the right below Monchy, but an advance along the south bank of the Scarpe is extremely difficult, as I explained some days ago, till the opposite slopes, with the villages of Roeux and Plouvain and the commanding height known as Greeland Hill, are in our possession. This morning we are known to have captured the chemical works on the Gavrelle road north of Roeux, and we are now fighting east of there. As elsewhere, however, it is too early yet to speak with any definiteness as to the result.

What is beyond doubt is that, besides the prisoners taken, we have inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy both by preliminary artillery fire and in infantry fighting. It is always so whenever the German waits for us, as apparently in this case he had rigid orders to do. Our own casualties will be moderate, and, being by far the larger part from either machine-gun or shrapnel fire they are very largely what are classed as slight wounds. Our losses on April 9 were notoriously very light.

At a dressing station where I saw many of our wounded, the officer in charge said the number of patients at his station today certainly did not exceed those on April 9. This station is immediately behind a part of the line just south of the Scarpe, where was, perhaps, the heaviest fighting of the whole front.

ADVANCE AT DAWN.

FIERCE FIGHTING WITH STRONG FORCES.

HEROES OF THE ROAD.

The special correspondent of "The Times" writing from the War Ccorrespondents' Headquarters, on April 23, says:—

Encouraged by three days of fine weather, we have to-day again made a general attack with English and Scottish troops on a front of about 12,000 yards in the Arras sector, the front reaching from near Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, to Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, on the River Sensee. How complete the success has been it is, at the time of writing, impossible to say, but we know that we have succeeded, and that the prisoners will, apparently, be not less than 2,000, with some guns.

The attack was not on such a scale, or delivered with such weight, as one of our great blows, like that of April 9, because we had not confronting us any such continuous and definite objective like the old German first line.

On the extreme left we had before us the southern end of the strong line which runs northwards through Oppy, of which I have spoken in former dispatches. On the extreme right we were against the end of the Hindenburg line where it projects north-west from Queant. Between these extremes, however, there is no continuous trench system, but rolling country, dotted everywhere with isolated posts and short bits of trenches.

I have already spoken of the great difficulty of attacking over this country with successive slopes, all swept from machine-gun posts in various directions. This is especially the case about the Scarpe, where the low ground and the opposing slopes are covered from the other side of the river much as was the case on the Ancre.

Such country offers no definite object of attack like the fortified main line, nor has artillery the same clear-cut target. None the less our preliminary bombardment was terrific and most effective. Throughout the night the guns thundered continuously, and in the hour immediately preceding the dawn, when the attack was delivered, it was a heavy as anything I have heard. Prisoners, indeed, declare that our shelling in the Battle of Arras was worse than anything they had to endure on the Somme.

VILLAGES WIPED OUT.

As a result of last night's bombardment, following the heavy shelling of the previous days, the villages on our immediate front have been practically wiped out of existence. The rapidity with which so great a weight of guns has been brought up after the recent German retreat is as remarkable as anything, in all our great machine here.

The attack, as I have said, was delivered just before dawn, and at most places our men met with little resistence immediately at the start the nearest trenches being battered out of existence or held lightly by men with no fight left in them. The German barrage, however, was much better than in the opening fight of the battle on April 9, though still feeble compared with our own artillery fire. It caused some casualties, but made no difference to the advance of our men.

I have talked to-day with some men wounded by that barrage, and they regard it only as bitter hard luck that they should have been among the few to be stopped, while all the rest were able to go on. In every fight it is always the same story. The only thing our men really regret is being stopped before they have a chance of getting at the enemy.

In their second lines, and in the trenches and posts beyond, the Germans fought at many places stubbornly, and I have heard men from Eastern and Midland counties talk of bayonet work they had before the unfortunate bullet came along which put them out of the fighting.

It is evident that the German Higher Command is making every possible effort to delay our advance, in order to gain time to complete their defence lines in the rear. So prisoners tell us, and the whole ground to-day was held in great strength, though at some places, as always, the Germans behaved very badly and surrendered shamefully. This was particularly the case on the southern part of the attack, on the ground between the Cojeul and Sensee Rivers, where, from open trenches, over 500 men of two battalions of the 141st Regiment of the 35th Division gave themselves up with eagerness. This has delighted other prisoners of the 18th Reserve Division, because they recently also surrendered in masses, and the 35th since then has been holding them up to ridicule. Now the 35th itself has had its medicine, and behaved no better than the 18th.

On the left of this same area, however, about Guemappe, just north of the Cojeul River, the Bavarians of the 3rd Bavarian Division have been fighting well. What is the situation here at the moment is uncertain. We penetrated into Guemappe early in the day, but heavy counter-attacks are being delivered, and I cannot say whe-

(Continued n column 5.)

"OLD, OLD, BUREAUCRATIC CONTENTION."

A. B. PATRIKA ON LORD PENTLAND'S SPEECH.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes as follows on Lord Pentland's speech:—

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has followed the example of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and has delivered himself in course of his closing speech at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, on the Home Rule propaganda.

Indian Legislative Councils are like our college debating societies, wherein the presidential oration automatically closes all discussion and no member has either right or opportunity of saying anything after it. Parliamentary debates are different; and ministerial opinions are subjected there to the free, and frequently even the fierce, criticism of the members. But gubernatorial utterances are above such criticism in our Councils as at present constituted; or we have no doubt, that Lord Pentland would have been treated to equally candid criticism, of his speech from some at least of his councillors.

OLD, OLD BUREAUCRATIC CONTENTION.

Lord Pentland's is the old, old, bureaucratic contention that though Home Rule or Self-Government is undoubtedly, "the one far off divine event" towards which bureaucratic government in India eternally moves, any sudden change of existing methods would be suicidal to the interests of the country and set back the hand of progress and possibly lead to internal maladministration and disorder. The question of Home Rule has not, therefore, come within range of practical politics; and to carry on the Home Rule propaganda on its present lines, as if it was likely to come about within any measurable distance of time, is to rouse expectations that have no chance of realisation, and thereby to create dangerous unrest in the country.

And Home Rule has not come within range of practical politics, because, firstly the country is not at all fit for it; and secondly, those on whom must ultimately rest the responsibility of introducing it, are too much taken up just now with the business of a great world-war to be able to find time to seriously and soberly attend to problems of Indian Reform or Reconstruction.

The argument, namely, we are unfit to manage our affairs, is as old as the hills. We and other Indian publicists have proved the hollowness of it times without number. It is useless to argue it over again. We can cite facts. We can adduce reasons. But we cannot create conviction in those whose interest it is not to be convinced. It is really like arguing in favour of "Prohibition" or "Local Option" before an assembly of brewers and publicans.

"WE ALL HAD A SLICE OF THE PIG."

The late Sir Wilfred Lawson used to tell a story to illustrate this fact. A man was once tried for stealing a pig. The case against him was proved to the very hilt, as they say. But the jury unanimously brought in a verdict of not-guilty. This naturally took the judge very much by surprise; and happening to meet one of the jurors subsequently, he asked how they could bring in so perverse a verdict. The juror said,—"the honest truth of it is, Sir, we all had a slice of the pig."

Every British bureaucrat in this country who delivers his verdict in our case for Home Rule, stands more or less in the same position. He not only profits by the existing arrangements, but he supports it to his own conscience, on large humanitarian grounds as well. He thinks that he represents a higher culture and civilisation; and his race is entrusted with the mission of civilising savage races and bringing abreast of modern life and light those ancient countries like India or Egypt that had a civilisation of their own but which civilisation has, somehow, gone crooked, as Mr. Roosevelt said. In the discharge of this high mission, he honestly believes, it is his clear duty to hold the reins of government and administration in these countries until such time when, trained and educated by their present civilised masters, the peoples of these countries will be in a position to carry on a strong and civilised government themselves.

THE INDISPENSABILITY OF BUREAUCRACY.

Men like Lord Pentland have honestly persuaded themselves to believe that if the British bureaucrat loses control of the government of this country just now or in the near future, it will be bound to go back to barbaric confusion and be a very serious menace to world-peace. Japan, the last to come in the comity of modern civilisation, thought in the same way in regard to Corea; and had, therefore, to take up the heavy burden of its government, in the interest of the self-same world-peace and world-civilisation. This is how every British bureaucrat in India and good many British Imperialists in the United Kingdom, think it to be their sacred duty to indefinitely continue existing administrative arrangements in this country. In other words economically and ethically they all have a slice of the pig. What facts or arguments can convince men with this psychology?

It is, indeed, as useless to do so, as it was to convince a clever Brahmin who once composed a poem and went with it to the king's court, and offered to pay a hundred gold pieces to any pundit of his court who would be able to explain it to his satisfaction on condition that they too agreed to pay an equal sum if they failed to do so. When he explained his scheme to his wife, she, simple woman, cried out in horror,—"we have not a pennyworth of food in our home and where will you, donkey, find these hundred gold pieces?" The Brahmin smiled and said,—"Foolish woman, do you think anybody can make me understand the meaning of the poem, if I simply won't understand it?"

And this old Bengalee story also has a very apt application to the case before us, like that of Sir Wilfred Lawson's stolen pig. Our opponents are both interested in misunderstanding our case, and more or less determined not to understand us. Otherwise, why should they so constantly harp upon the "catastrophic" changes which the Home Ruler is accused of seeking to introduce in the administration of the country?

The Home Ruler is anxious to keep up the British connection. He also seeks no revolutionary changes when he accepts imperial control of all matters of foreign policy and relations as well as of all imperial military and naval policy and administration, which the Imperial connection implies. In the next place, even on Lord Pentland's own showing, all that the Home Ruler immediately wants is (i) a non-official elected majority in the Indian councils and (ii) the executive governments to be subject to the control of the legislative. We fail to see what is "catastrophic" here.

Indeed there is no suggestion here that all the British civilians should at once clear out of the country, bag and baggage; or that any existing rights or privileges enjoyed by any Britisher should be taken away from him. All that it seeks to do is to make the executive government, who at present owe and own no manner of responsibility to the Indian tax-payer, responsible to those whose administration they are appointed to carry on. And even these changes cannot be introduced with only a moment's notice. Even if the principle of Home Rule is accepted, it will take a fairly long time to work out the details, and the present officials will have enough time to educate themselves for the new order. It is, therefore, hardly true and fair to say that the Indian Home Ruler wants an immediate transference of the supreme control of affairs from the present Bureaucracy to a Home Rule Government.

But it is useless to argue with men who are deaf, consciously or unconsciously. The only argument that will convince the British rulers of India both here and in England, of our fitness to manage our own affairs, is the argument of actual achievement. That argument will be furnished by Home Rule itself, when it is achieved. And towards that end the leaders of the country must direct their efforts now, without ceasing, without division without diversion and dissipation; and with courage and sobriety, and unshaken and unshakable loyalty to the Crown and the Empire.

The "Leader":—If further proof were wanted of the utter failure of Lord Pentland as Governor of Madras and as ruler of men he has himself furnished it in the speech which he is reported to have made in the Council. No Governor in recent times has shown such painful incapacity to read the signs of the times as the present ruler of Madras. Of Sir Michael O'Dwyer this much may be said that if he has gone counter to popular sentiment and cultivated a reputation for strength nothing more and nothing less was expected from him and that in any case he has not allowed anybody else to play the master in his own house. But what shall we say of Lord Pentland? He has belied his reputation for liberalism, and has generally shown a petulance which utterly disqualifies him to hold the high office which he is occupying. What did he mean by saying that "the educated classes in India were being led to expect that which would not come and in some cases which could not come"? That shows the Government in India in very false light and we sincerely hope and trust that all these gubernatorial *obiter dicta* are the effusions of his own narrow mind, and that they do not represent the views of his Majesty's Government. If however they do, all that we can say is that we sincerely feel sorry for the Government and shall not be at all surprised if they lead to a confirmation of the impression already deepening among the people, that all the talk of a change in the angle of vision was nothing more than meaningless cant. Lord Pentland appealed for "support in any action which the Madras Government might be forced to take to discourage the reckless campaign of calumny directed against Government and the dangerous methods and extravagant aims which they were designed to further." But what about the reckless campaign of calumny against the people, especially the educated classes? We can suggest one method of coping with the evil and that is the laying down of his office by Lord Pentland without delay, as there is apparently no room for his talents, such as they are, in a country which he trusts not and which trusts him not.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF ABYSSINIA.

SEATED IN STATE ON HER CORONATION DAY: THE EMPRESS ZEODITA (A DAUGHTER OF MENELIK) WITH RAS TAFFARI, REGENT AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

TWO LADIES ROBBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 28.

A Noakhali correspondent reports:—A highway robbery is reported to have been committed at 11 p.m. on the 23rd instant at Santasita, the victims being one Mrs. Williams and her daughter Miss Williams. Both of them arrived here from Calcutta. On the night of the occurrence they left by cart for Lakhmipur in this district and when they had proceeded up to Santasita, about five miles from here, they were attacked by a band of ruffians and their wooden chest containing money, ornaments and wearing apparel removed. The durtman and Miss Williams offered resistance, but they were severely assaulted with lathis. They thereupon, raised an alarm, which brought men to their assistance, but not before the ruffians had made good their escape in the prevailing darkness. The victims then came back to the town and lodged information with the police.

LABOUR ON BIHAR PLANTATIONS.

MR. GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANKIPORE, May 29.

With reference to the "Pioneer's" statement announcing the Bihar Government's intention to appoint a committee of enquiry to enquire into the relations between Zemindars and tenants in general and European planters and their ryots in particular, Mr. Gandhi has issued the following statement to the press:—If the continuing known wrongs are immediately redressed, the enquiry covering definite issues with time limit as to its findings is likely to meet the existing situation. The work of my colleagues and myself will then for the time being mostly consist in marshalling leading evidence before the Enquiry Committee.

"No cause for alarm." A paragraph appearing under this heading in a Ceylon paper attracted our attention,—and we looked to see what it was that Ceylon people had been unduly alarming themselves about,—a new *Emden* or a flotilla of submarines. But no, it was about the stocks of whisky in Colombo. It has "recently been rumoured that the supplies of whisky in Colombo were running out." So a representative of the paper made inquiries, and his information is that there is "no cause for alarm." So people in Ceylon may sleep in peace.—The "Madras Times."

IS HINDENBURG TRAPPED?

GERMAN GLOSS ON THE RETREAT.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following article by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C.:—

The military situation is good, despite, rather because of, the obstinate stand made by the Germans in front of Douai. Those very truthful people the German military correspondents told us that Hindenburg went back on the Somme to avoid an exterminating battle—in other words, he fled because he was forced.

In the present big push Hindenburg has gone back before our momentum and he is seeking to steady himself by the violent reaction. Though he is far from being a genius he has sense, and he realises that an indefinite retirement, willing or unwilling, while it may inspire much foolish writing as to his super-ability, will, if persisted in, ultimately bring him to the same objective as that at which the Allies aim, viz., the Rhine. Consequently he has made up his mind to spare no cost in resisting any further yield of territory, and the result that the bloodshed on the Scarpe is approximating in magnitude the bloodshed on the Yser, that terrible word in the German vocabulary.

Our business is to drive the German out of France and Belgium. We can do this in two ways:—

(1) By forcing him to retreat in order to avoid terrible losses.

(2) By inflicting such terrible losses on him by the pressure on his defence that ultimately his resistance will break down and he will be compelled to take refuge in flight.

Hindenburg has chosen the first of two evils up to a point. He has given up a certain amount of ground in order to stand upon what he calls his Siegfried line. This retirement has not been without a marked political effect, notwithstanding the elaborate German Press campaign to gloss over its meaning.

* * * * *

We do not know how many men Hindenburg had collected for his manœuvring mass or what purpose he had in view when he organised this mass, but this much is clear, that his mass of shock is dwindling at a rapid rate and that it is much more likely to be devoured on the Scarpe than applied to the particular plan, which was to have regained him the intiative.

I am not suggesting that all the losses are on the one side, but I think the evidence is abundant that our casualties are much less severe than those of the enemy; such being the case we can face the racket longer than he can, especially if the Government do not unduly delay the calling up of the next 500,000.

Our motto must be as ever: More guns, more aeroplanes of *first-class design*. The life-saving contrivances like "tanks," and more aeroplanes of first-class design. The enemy is being strained, and soon only a superhuman effort should keep him from formidable disaster; but his reserves are not yet exhausted, and so long as they are in being he can avert a decisive decision in our favour. Our course is self-evident; it is to keep on hammering him, giving him no rest night or day. He serves our ends so long as he is counter-attacking, for there is no quicker means of using up his men; but the moment he changes his tactics we must be at him again, forcing him by the threat of great tactical successes to engage again in determined counter-attacks.

* * * * *

We were warned that ding-dong fighting would go on for some time just as it did on the Somme. Not till three months after did we reap the fruits of the Somme struggle. It may be that the result of our pressure will not in its full extent reveal itself for some time; it may be that the tangible evidence will not long be delayed. In either case we have no ground for impatience or disappointment. We are killing Germans fast enough to satisfy the most exacting critic, and the effect on the moral of the various German tribes is bound to display itself in the long run even more than it has already.

It is only foolish optimists who expect theatrical victories. The wise man trained to appreciate reality knows that the very tactics of Hindenburg are a confession of his nervousness. No man who thought he was winning would be content to consume his resources so prodigally as the Prussian field-marshal is doing unless he feared the alternative was worse.—"Daily Mail."

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, May 29.

Twenty-one non-official members of the United Provinces Legislative Council have submitted to the local Government an elaborate representation on the report of the Public Services Commission. The representation is a very lengthy one, covering 42 pages of printed matter including appendices, and it treats of the Commissioners' general recommendations, Indian and Provincial Civil Services, and education, medical and police departments. Seven out of the twenty-eight Indian non-official members have not signed the representation namely, Sir Sundar Lal, Raja Kushalpal Singh, the Maharaja of Balrampur, Raja Chandra Chur Singh of Chandapur, the Knar Sahib of Benares, the Nawab of Pahasu and Rai Janki Prasad Bahadur of Khurja.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS CONDEMNED.

The following general remarks are made:—The subject to which the Commissioners' recommendations relate has always been looked upon by our countrymen as of the greatest importance to the strength and stability of the British connection with India, no less than to the ordered progress of the country under British rule. It is of importance in a political sense, for a feeling that the country is under alien Government which stunts the growth of the people by not allowing full scope for the exercise of their talents, and whose policy is a constant remind of their objection and helplessness is naturally not conducive to the development of the sense of identity of interest between the two peoples and countries. England is necessary for India, and India for England. This being so, wisdom obviously lies in the pursuit of a policy which will in the eyes of Indians make loyalty to England synonymous with patriotism to India. We never can assent to any compromise on the question of distinctions based upon race. We urge our countrymen should not be debarred from any place for which they are qualified and competent. We further plead for equal opportunities with Englishmen to acquire the requisite capacity when we may not happen to possess it, and to demonstrate our fitness for positions from which we have been systematically, and as it were deliberately, kept out. Any measure of reform which falls short of this is bound to produce disappointment and dissatisfaction and to be met by a respectful but firm protest in every part of the country. We do not suppose an elaborate argument is necessary to show that the present position of our countrymen in relation to the superior offices of public services is highly unsatisfactory. Nor is it less important from an economic point of view that there should be not only a gradual but a rapid substitution of indigenous for British agency in the superior offices of the administration.

TEA GARDEN COOLIES ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 28.

Mr. G. E. Saomes, Deputy Commissioner of Dirrang, resumed on Saturday the further hearing of the case in which eight coolies of the Majulighar tea garden were charged with assaulting Mr. A. E. Brett, engineer of that garden.

Mr. Brett in cross-examination stated that a cooly named Sukuria came to the office to ask for leave. He created a disturbance Mr. Brett endeavoured to take off Sukuria's lathi while the latter attempted to hit him. Sukuria was thrown on a box and was struck by Mr. Jennings, manager of the garden. As the police station was a long way off Sukuria was put in a godown. The next day, while Mr. Brett and the assistant manager, Mr. A. M. Gray, were out in a motor-car, the accused and other coolies assaulted both of them.

Mr. Gray corroborated Mr. Brett. A doctor who examined them stated Mr. Brett had one contused wound and twelve bruises.

After examining some more witnesses, the magistrate framed a charge of rioting against the accused and adjourned the case till the 8th June.

ANOTHER CASE OF ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Durbhanga is engaged in hearing a case, in which Chutkan and two other Mahomedans are charged with assaulting Mr. A. D. G. Eates, store-keeper of Ryam Sugar Company. Chutkan was an employee of the factory. Mr. Eates looked for Chutkan in the factory compound, but found him absent. Later on Chutkan appeared and Mr. Eates told him that he had been marked absent. Chutkan wanted his pay at once and his brother threatened Mr. Eates. Subsequently when Mr. Eates was going out, it was alleged, he was way-laid and assaulted by the accused. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND ILLICIT REMOVAL OF ELEPHANT TUSKS.

JURISDICTION OF MYSORE AND COORG GOVERNMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, May 29.

Mr. R. B. Plumber, Bar.-at-Law, Sessions Judge, Bangalore City, sitting as Justice of the Peace, is engaged in hearing an interesting case relating to jurisdiction of two Governments, namely, of Mysore and Coorg, over elephant tusks. In this case under the Mysore Forest Regulation against Mr. Percy E. Archard, planter of South Coorg, he is charged with trespass and illicit removal of elephant tusks.

In his statement to the Court, which was submitted this afternoon, Mr. Archard stated that the elephant in question had only one tusk and was proclaimed in Coorg as a rogue elephant. It was of a dangerous character and had killed a forest guard only a few days before he shot it. He had obtained a license from the Commissioner of Coorg to shoot the animal. On 5th November, 1916, he came across it in Coorg territory and fired at it. It was mortally wounded and went into Mysore country about three or four hundred yards and died close to his cattle camp which was then in Mysore forest. He took a single tusk which he was entitled to do, and reported the matter to the Coorg forest department. He did not trespass on the Mysore State Forest to shoot at or to kill the animal. He shot it in the Coorg territory under the license from the Commissioner of Coorg. He therefore pleaded not guilty to charges under the Mysore Forest Regulation.

The case has been posted to the 15th instant for hearing.

"UP TO WEDNESDAY."

INTERESTING CASE IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 29.

An interesting question as to whether the words "up to Wednesday" mean up to midnight on Tuesday or include the whole of Wednesday, was raised at the High Court before Mr. Justice Greaves in the suit brought by the Metropolitan Engineering Works against Mr. W. E. Debrunner.

The plaintiffs are a firm of sellers and repairers of motor-cars. In May 1916 they employed the defendant as an engineer. On 11th September 1916 the defendant purchased a motor-car for Rs. 3,120, the agreement being that if he left the service of the plaintiffs' firm at any time he should resell the car to them at the same price they parted. The defendant left the service of the company in April last. There was some correspondence between the parties and subsequently the defendant wrote to the plaintiffs that he would give them option of repurchasing the car if Rs. 3,120 was tendered, the offer to hold good up to Wednesday 16th May. The plaintiffs tendered Rs. 3,120 to the defendant and asked him to make over the car, but he refused. The plaintiffs urged that the words "up to Wednesday" included Wednesday, while the defendant said he agree to sell the car to the plaintiffs if they tendered before Wednesday.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF DOVER.

HOW ENEMY DESTROYERS WERE SUNK.

THRILLING STORY OF BRITISH VALOUR.

DASH UNDER FIRE TO MEET ENEMY.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes the following authentic story of the action fought off Dover from accounts of the officers and men concerned in the engagement. The number of enemy destroyers, at first thought to be five, has now been ascertained from German prisoners as six. Two were sunk; two have been reported seriously damaged; two escaped. Ours were two in all, the Swift and the Broke, and they came home triumphant. The Broke was commanded by Commander Evans, of the Scott Antarctic Expedition.

The British destroyer leaders Swift and Broke, on night patrol in the Channel on Friday last, were proceeding on a westerly course, when, at 12-40 a.m., the Swift sighted an enemy flotilla on the port bow, proceeding in the opposite direction at high speed.

Though calm the night was intensely dark, and when first sighted the enemy were within 600 yards range.

Fire-gongs on board the German destroyers were heard to ripple down the line, and in a blaze of flashes they opened fire.

Instantly the Swift replied, and her commanding officer (Commander Ambrose M. Peck) decided without hesitation to ram the leading enemy destroyer.

At this order the wheel was wrenched round, and the Swift, with every occupant of her bridge temporarily blinded by flashes, drove straight for the enemy.

Ramming one of a line of destroyers, dashing through pitch darkness at between 20 and 30 knots, is an exceedingly delicate task. An initial miscalculation of a few degrees of helm, a few revolutions of the propellers more or less, spell failure. Failure may, and probably does, mean being rammed by the next boat in the enemy line.

The Swift missed, but shot through the line unscathed. She turned like a hawk upon the quarry, and in turning neatly torpedoed another boat in the line.

Again he dashed at the leading boat which once more eluded her, and without firing another shot, made off into the darkness at full speed, with the Swift in pursuit

EVERY GUN BLAZING

On first sighting the enemy the Broke, commanded by Commander Edward R.G.R. Evans, C.B., was steaming astern of Swift. Upon the latter altering course to ram the leader, the Broke launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit her, and then opened fire with every gun that would bear.

The six enemy boats, stocking furiously for full speed, emitted a dull glow from every funnel which lit their upper works and enabled the captain of the Broke to decide upon his tactics. Holding his course for a moment to gather speed for the blow, he swung round to port and rammed the third boat at full speed, fair and square abreast the after-funnel.

Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate and literally hand-to-hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun from main armament to pom-pom, maxim, rifle and pistols.

BOARDED.

In the meanwhile the remaining two destroyers in the German line poured a devastating fire upon the Broke. The foremost guns' crews were reduced from 18 men to 6, and Midshipman Donald A. Eyles R.N.R., in charge of the forecastle, though wounded in the eye, kept all foremost guns in action, himself assisting the depleted crews to load.

While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the Broke's forecastle out of the rammed destroyer, and finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, swept aft in a shouting mob.

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his guns' crews and half-blinded by blood, met the rush single-handed with an automatic revolver; he was grappled by a German who attempted to wrest the weapon from him.

CUTLASSES AND BAYONETS.

Cutlasses and rifles with fixed bayonets being among the equipment of the foremost guns' crews, in anticipation of just such events as were now taking place, the German was promptly bayoneted by Able-Seaman Iggleston.

The remainder of the invaders, with the exception of two who lay down and feigned death, were driven over the side. The two exceptions were subsequently made prisoners.

Of the original six German destroyers there were now three remaining in the line.

Two minutes after ramming, the Broke succeeded in wrenching herself free from her sinking adversary, and turned to ram the last boat in the line. She failed in this achievement, but, as she swung round, succeeded in hitting this boat's consort on the stem with a torpedo.

Hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, the Broke then attempted to follow the Swift in the direction in which she was last seen; a shell, however, struck the Broke in the boiler room, disabling her main engines. The enemy was then lost to sight in the darkness.

Still carrying considerable way, the Broke altered course and headed in the direction of a destroyer heavily on fire, whose crew, on sighting the Broke, sent up loud shouts for mercy. She was burning fiercely, and, regardless of the danger from her magazines exploding, the Broke steered towards her, still moving slowly through the water. The shouts and cries of "Save! Save" were redoubled, when the German unexpectedly opened fire.

The Broke, being then out of control and unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, silenced the treachery with four rounds, and then, to ensure her own safety, fired a torpedo and hit the German destroyer amidships.

In the meantime the Swift had continued her pursuit of the leading boat until injuries she had received in the earlier phases of the action, though in themselves slight, prevented her from maintaining full speed.

She thereupon abandoned the chase, and turned in search of a fresh quarry. The outline of a stationary destroyer was presently sightly in the darkness ahead, and, as she drew near, a confused noise of voices resolved itself into more distinct and evidently organised sounds as from a large number of men shouting together in time.

Wairily, and somewhat perplexed by the uproar, the Swift approached with her guns trained on the stranger.

"KAMERAD."

This presently resolved itself into the sinking German destroyer that had been rammed by the Broke, whose crew were bellowing in unison:—

"WE SURRENDER! WE SURRENDER!"

With a not unreasonable suspicion of treachery the Swift awaited developments. Apparently realising their breath would be wanted for more energetic measures, the crew of the German destroyer presently stopped shouting. She heeled slowly over, while her ship's company hastily took to the water, and sank stern first.

As no other enemy appeared to be in sight, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the Swift switched on searchlights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers.

The Swift and the Broke then proceeded to exchange details of the action by the medium of a flashing lamp and (Broke's circuits having been cut) an electric torch. Their respective ship's companies gave vent to some pardonable exhilaration by cheering each other out of the darkness till they were hoarse.

"CAN'T YOU SEE I'M BUSY?"

The British casualties were comparatively light, and the spirit of the wounded is epitomised by the conduct of the Broke's helmsman, Able-Seaman William G. Rowls. This man, though hit four times by shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action, and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his captain, "I'm going off now, sir," and fainting.

A number of wounded presented themselves at the sickbay for the first time on the day following the action Their excuses were various, but that of a stoker with a piece of shrapnel still in his head is perhaps the most ingenuous:—

"I was too busy, sir," he explained to the surgeon, "along of clearing up that rubbish on the stokers' messdeck."

COMMANDER EVANS, C.B.

POLAR EXPLORER AND SPECIALIST IN T.B.D. WARFARE.

Commander Evans is the well-known Antarctic explorer, and the last man to see Captain Scott when they parted 145 miles from the Pole. His journey back to the base at Cape Evans (named after him) well nigh proved fatal, for he developed scurvy and had to be man-hauled on the sledge by his two companions.

He was second in command of the Scott Expedition, and before that in 1902 he served on the relief ship to the Discovery Expedition. A veteran polar explorer at 31 he then became the youngest commander in the Navy, and was made C.B.

With such a record it was only to be expected that Commander Evans would distinguish himself in the war, and he has been going strong ever since he took charge of the Mohawk, a destroyer that did good service in bombarding the right wing of the German army on the Belgian coast in the early stages of hostilities. For this he was mentioned in dispatches. Since then, before his present ship, he commanded the Viking and the Crusader, also destroyers, and has had his share of the adventures which these craft, always keeping the sea, encounter.

Little more than a year ago he was married in London to a beautiful Norwegian girl, Miss Elsa Andvord, who was formerly known as the Belle of Christiania, where they were made acquainted by King Haakon.

GERMANS' FANTASTIC STORY.

INGENIOUS EFFORT TO HIDE THEIR DEFEAT.

Another official statement was issued in Berlin on April 25, regarding the raid in the Channel. It says:—

"The sinking of the enemy leading destroyer, which was mentioned in our report on the 21st, was clearly observed by the crews of the whole of our torpedo-boat flotilla. The enemy vessel was hit amidships by a torpedo from one of our torpedo-boats, and sank stern foremost within a few minutes, after a big explosion.

"Five minutes later another big explosion occurred in another British destroyer, probably owing to a torpedo hit by one of our torpedo boats which has not returned. This was also clearly observed by the crews of several torpedo boats, and to judge from the severity of the explosion it is highly probable that this vessel also sank.

"Another British destroyer which passed astern of our torpedo-boats was badly holed in the port bow by one of our guns. Her bridge was shot to pieces and the wreckage hung over the side. She was also afire astern.

"Another leading vessel which broke through about 20 metres behind one of our vessels received two gun hits forward just behind the bridge.

"Another British destroyer was hit underneath the bridge.

"It is unnecessary to enter into a discussion regarding the British assertion as to the insignificance of the loss of life. It will be sufficient to mention the British material losses and the German hits on the British vessels and the reports in the foreign Press, according to which, in the Market Hall of Dover, a great number of British dead have been placed beside our dead."—Reuter.

Note.—This fantastic story should be read in conjunction with the description of the fight in the adjoining columns. We sustained no losses.—Reuter.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 28.

The Sea-borne trade of Burma made appreciable recovery in 1916-17 from the set-back it received as the immediate result of the outbreak of war. The aggregate value increased by Rs. 1,248 lakhs to Rs. 6,987 lakhs or 22 per cent. compared with the previous year.

(Continued from column 4.)

ried accompaniments without ever obscuring the natural simplicity of the tunes. The result is an artistic triumph on a small scale. Gabriel Grovlez has also been successful in his children's pieces; but Debussy's "Children's Corner," though charming musically, is so essentially fantastic, and even sophisticated, that it is by no means sure to appeal to children—perhaps the most exacting of critics.

For to be simple successfully is far harder than to succeed in being complex. Failure means disaster when the goal is simplicity. For from the simple to the merely banal is a short step, the simple to the naïve only a short step, but complexity is often dubbed "interesting" even when it does not quite "come off". Simplicity, if it is to succeed, must be unconscious; complexity cannot be.

There are, however, instances in music of complexities in technique which seem to have been inspired. It is impossible to believe that nothing but conscious calculation went to the fashioning of things in the "Queen Mab" "Scherzo of Berlioz," the battle-scene in "Heldenleben," or some of the most amazing of Bach's fugues. In the same way the almost magical technical accomplishment of great executive artists seems to be inspired, or acquired in some way unconsciously from without. The technique of great painters, sculptors, or poets is of the same order. The most perfect technique does not obscure the thought which it has to express; it renders it more clear. This is why obscurity of thought expressed simply is rare, if not non-existent in art, while a clear thought expressed obscurely is far more common, and is often due to imperfect technique. That it is not always so due has been shown in the case of Richard Strauss and Berlioz (to name only two) among musicians. This love of complexity is, however, a matter of individuality, of delight in craftsmanship for its own sake. Complexity in music has a legitimate place, though it often degenerates into either striving after effect, or dry crabbedness.

SIMPLICITY IN MUSIC.

ART AND TECHNIQUE.

Tolstoy, in his "What is Art?" has placed it on record that he received a far stronger artistic impression from hearing a choir of peasant women singing to celebrate his daughter's marriage than from a well-known pianist's performance of Beethoven's Op. 110. He could appreciate music as well as any connoisseur.

This observation, writes a correspondent to "The Times", at once raises the question of the true significance of simplicity in music or in any other art. It is impossible to quarrel with Tolstoy's opinion, because obviously, in certain circumstances, an unrehearsed "impromptu" effect will be far more emotionally striking than a finished artistic representation. Tolstoy was wrong in trying even to compare the two. It is not criticism to say that nature is less artificial than art, and therefore better—you cannot compare a sunset with a symphony. If art were absolutely simple it would be barely articulate. The simplicity of a work of art does not so much depend on its freedom from artificiality—which is irrelevant—as on the perfect blending of its form and content.

There are two kinds of simplicity in music—simplicity of conception and simplicity of method. The two are by no means always present together. Music which makes a simple appeal, or which is structurally simple as to outlines, may be extremely complex in its detail. On the other hand, emotionally complex effects in music may be obtained by simple technical means. Thus, much, if not all, of Mozart's music is simple in texture; but its emotional range is practically unlimited. Conversely the works of Richard Strauss are almost without exception simple in their broad outlines, but intensely complex in treatment. The most striking exception in the case of Strauss is perhaps the *Electra*, where the music, owing to its subject-matter, is as complex psychologically as it is technically. On the other hand, "Don Juan," "Tod and Verklarung," and even "Ein Heldenleben," are all essentially simple in conception. The complexity of their musical texture is purely a question of method. In the same way, Brahms, for all his crabbedness of technique, is no more emotionally varied than were Haydn, Bach, Beethoven, and the whole of the "classical school."

Music that is simple both in outline and in detail obviously forms an enormous class to itself, ranging from Haydn to the latest popular ballad; and music that is complex both in outline and in detail forms one almost as large. There can be no doubt that the majority of good music is to be found in the first class; though class two is interesting as representing the striving to find a short cut to Parnassus.

CHILDREN'S MUSIC.

As regards music for children, simplicity is all-important but difficult of achievement. The modern French school has been conspicuously successful in this field. The writer knows of no more completely satisfactory simple music of this kind than Ingelbrecht's "La Nursery", consisting of two volumes of piano pieces for four hands, in which the left hand is laid out for the master and the right for the pupil. All these pieces are based on well-known nursery rhymes or traditional songs, and the composer has provided with extraordinary skill the richest and most harmonically va-

(Continued in column 3.)

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"Advocate of India," 26th May, 1917.

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HOW TSARDOM FELL

NEW SIDELIGHTS ON THE REVOLUTION.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

A competent observer, who witnessed the Revolution in Russia and recently returned to Western Europe, has written to "The Times" the following account of some episodes in the Revolution and of the present outlook in Russia.

Reflection upon the recent changes in Russia and the growing sense of perspective lent by geographical distance, serve only to increase the feeling that the Revolution is one of the most astonishing, almost miraculous, events in modern history.

Even now it is difficult to say exactly how it came about. It was undoubtedly the work of the people and the Army; but had it been possible to ask the people or the Army 10 days before it occurred whether there would be a Revolution, it is by no means certain what the reply would have been.

The one thing certain is that the Reactionaries, led by the Empress and M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, were bent upon promoting disturbances in Petrograd and elsewhere. Of this fact there is irrefutable evidence. Not only had a state of famine been deliberately "engineered" in Petrograd and other cities, with the object of provoking disturbances which the Reactionaries were prepared to turn to account as a pretext for the conclusion of a peace favourable to Germany, but M. Protopopoff had appointed a Prefect at Petrograd with instructions to organize disturbances. So generally was the organization of these disturbances known to the police that, when an influential personage reached Petrograd by train on the morning of the day when they were to occur, and finding no conveyance at the station called upon a policeman to get him a carriage, the policeman replied, "Certainly; it is not yet midday, and it does not begin until 2 o'clock!" What "it" meant was apparent when, at the hour appointed, thousands of police agents dressed as workmen appeared in the streets and began to "demonstrate."

At first the people looked on at these demonstrations wonderingly, and took no part in them. It was only when police agents stationed in attics and other points of vantage began to fire upon the genuine crowds that the masses began to react. It should be said that Secret Police agents had previously visited the munition factories and had ordered the men to cease work. In one factory, where the reply was made that the work was being done for the war, and could not be stopped, the agents answered that the factory would be dynamited. The workmen then threatened to complain to the Government, and the agents withdrew, laughing significantly.

A REACTIONARY PLOT.

The actual course of the Revolution in Petrograd is fairly well known, and need not be recounted. The people rapidly perceived the nature of the Government plot, and became exasperated when 200 machine-guns were discovered in one single deposit. The idea that these machine-guns should be kept for use against themselves when regiments at the front were short of such weapons caused the utmost indignation. The police became the objects of popular fury, the police headquarters were stormed and the archives burnt, and the movement became irresistible. It is difficult in Western Europe to appreciate the curious mental angle of vision of the Russian people. There is a simple idealism among them that must be experienced to be believed. Take, for instance, the conduct of a large number of convicts in one of the big prisons. The Revolution liberated not only political prisoners but condemned malefactors. When the convicts in one prison were told they were free, they answered, "We have no right to be free. We have committed crimes and must expiate them." Straightway they elected warders from among their number, swore to obey them, and to hang any man who should attempt to escape.

It was a common experience that when the soldiers of the garrison or armed civilians had executed or shot police agents, they immediately sought out a priest, confessed their deeds, and asked for absolution.

Similar traits of childlike simplicity were noticeable even among the soldiers, who demanded the right of electing their own officers. They understood that officers require treatment different from that of the men, and wished to elect the most capable, on condition, however, that the men should be entitled to dismiss the officers if the officers failed in their military duty.

But the most astonishing feature of the whole Revolution was the revelation of the weakness of the Tsar's hold upon the people, peasants and workmen alike. He was nothing to them, hardly even a name. I have visited several parts of the country since the Revolution, and have nowhere found regret at the abdication of the Tsar. The peasants are far more interested in the local landowners than in the ex-Emperor. They seem scarcely to have been affected by the propaganda for a free distribution of the land, but have in many places expressed a wish to be allowed to buy land at fair prices from the Government. It is true that one peasant woman whom I saw weps on hearing of the abdication of the Tsar. "How shall we now say our prayers?" she asked tearfully. It was explained to her that she could pray for the Duma. This substitution of the name of the Duma for that of the Tsar is now widespread in Russia; and prayers are daily offered for the welfare and health of the Duma.

Outside Petrograd, and especially in the north towards Finland, I saw shocking proofs of the wickedness of the late Government in attempting to create an artificial famine. In one place a huge building was crammed with sacks of flour from floor to roof. But the roof was gone, snow covered the flour, and the damp had ruined the whole stock, which must have been worth a large sum. Again, when a delegate of the Duma was announcing to the peasants the fall of Tsardom and explaining to them that they would henceforth enjoy political liberty, they said, "Then, if we are free, we shall no longer have to see the cattle die." Inquiry revealed the fact that in that district 1,700 head of cattle had been collected by the authorities and starved to death, every peasant who attempted to bring food to the famished beasts being chased away by the guards. This within a comparatively short distance of Petrograd, where meat was at famine prices.

THE EMPRESS'S MYSTICISM.

The most interesting personality in the old regime was certainly the Empress. The Emperor was thoroughly anti-German and pro-Ally. The Empress was anti-Ally and pro-German, not so much out of love of the Germans as because she believed it her mission to maintain absolute monarchy in Russia for her husband and her son, and thought Germany much less dangerous in this respect than England. She would say that the Germans must be "chastised"; but she was ready to cede a certain amount of territory to them, if she could thereby secure an early peace and save absolutism. She had become intensely mystical, and believed that God had chosen Russia to be the instrument of great miracles. Hence, in part, the sway which the repulsive impostor Rasputin exercised over her. Of that egregious rascal the less said the better. The full story of his career would, however, form an interesting subject of neuropathological inquiry.

In one respect it must be said that the Reactionaries saw clearly. They always claimed that the Tsar had ruined himself by decreeing the abolition of vodka. None but a sober people could have carried out the Russian Revolution. Had the populace of Petrograd and other cities been besotted by drink, they would never have understood or been able to defeat the reactionary plot, nor would the Revolution have been so remarkably free from sanguinary excesses on a large scale. The police were on the other hand, the victims of drink. They had seized the vodka at the order of the Government, and had kept plentiful supplies for themselves. Thus the Revolution was in part a struggle between drunken reaction and sober citizens. Sobriety triumphed.

The Revolution has naturally been attended by some wavering and uncertainty. The Duma and the Provisional Government are still seeking their path, but their influence is growing every day. Within two months, when the Constituent Assembly is likely to meet the outlook should be much clearer and the position consolidated. The extremist section of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Committee may cause trouble, but the bulk of the workmen are thoroughly patriotic and clear-sighted. They answer the extremist proposals by saying: "We will listen to you after the war." They know that the war must be won and Germany beaten if their liberties are to be assured. The same applies to the men in the trenches. Many soldiers have said to me: "Now we can go on and bayonet the Germans without feeling that some one is pulling us back."

The Army at the front has now been reinforced by 300,000 ex-agents of the police, mostly courageous, sturdy fellows who had been the tools of the old regime. The Secret Police system that was the bane of Russia has been swept away. Reorganization, military, economic, and political, will take time; but I believe it will be safely accomplished. There are, of course, many dangers, open and hidden, to be avoided or overcome; but, looking at things broadly, I feel there is strong ground for hope that the Russian Revolution will prove to be of immeasurable benefit to Russia and to the Allies. Perhaps the ex-Empress was right after all. Russia may have been chosen as the scene of a great miracle—though not precisely the kind of miracle which she imagined.

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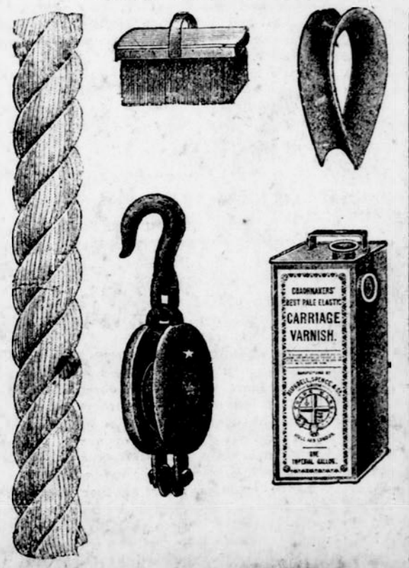

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"DORKING."

WHY THE AUDIENCE LAUGHED.

BY E. V. LUCAS.

One would not, out of a clear sky, suppose that under any circumstances whatever the mere enunciation of the word at the head of this essay could send a whole theatreful of men and women, from gallery to stalls, into a gale of laughter. The sources of other people's merriment can be only too obscure, as everyone who has not been able to arrive until almost the end of a farce knows sufficiently well; but never, it seems to me, could a belated member of an audience feel more perplexed than when, in the last act of *Anthony in Wonderland*, the house is howled out by Mr. Hawtrey's outraged mention of this Survey town. To most of us it connotes merely Box Hill, Leith Hill, and fowls; while a few others who are more bookish might recall also the imaginary battle fought there, Mr. George Meredith, and the Lady Jingly Jones; but never could it have occurred to anybody that the word Dorking, in all naked simplicity, was mirth-provoking to the extent that a stranger would find it at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Why it is so I, for the sake of those who have not seen the best play in London (to which I have just paid a third visit), and indeed one of the half-dozen best humorous plays ever produced, am not going to explain. I will content myself with saying that the choice of Dorking is as inspired as the choice of most of the words in this most stimulating fantasy—by no means excluding Julian—and that to miss Mr. Hawtrey's performance as Anthony in search of a wife is to miss an intellectual as well as a material joy; I will content myself with this, and pass on to the consideration of laughter—shall we call it "Dorking."—in theatres generally; real laughter; all laughter, in fact, but that spurious variety of which there has been too much of late, which is confined to the stage and is provoked by those actors who exact, some time during every evening, a convulsion of carefully simulated spontaneity from the chorus.

Many divisions of mankind can be made. The other day, for instance, I heard a speaker divide the world into those who are interesting and those who are not interesting; and it was amusing to see how we all stiffened a little and made an effort to look as though we belonged to the former class. Another analyst might resolve the world into those who laugh in theatres and those who arrange for that laughter. The laughers, of course, are in a tremendous majority, but the numerical strength of the others is not to be trifled with. I use the word arrange, with care, because to few conspiracies—shall I say?—does more preparation go. Indeed, if all the people concerned at this moment in the great industry of making audiences laugh, in London alone, were mobilised they would make a little army by themselves. But to laugh is an essential. We have Mr. Neville Chamberlain's word for it; moreover, it will soon be the only way of growing fat.

That this manufacture of laughter is more or less an exact science, anyone knows who, like myself in recent untoward circumstances, has had the temerity to make amateur suggestions to a past-master of the craft. "Don't you"—I want you to suppose me diffidently speaking in this way to an alert professional at a rehearsal of a play designed to remove gravity—"don't you think that it would be funnier if he said so-and-so at that point?" "Oh, no, old boy," is the reply—they all say "old boy" to-day, as once they said "dear boy" and "laddie." "Oh no, old boy; it's funny. I grant you that"—this to soothe my feelings—"but it would cut the laugh." Now, it is one of the iron laws of the stage that laughs must not be cut; in other words, each laugh must have its full innings before the next comes in. Again, at another rehearsal we were timing a scene, and at the end I put away my watch, remarking that it had taken exactly eleven minutes, and that was all right. "All right!" said the experienced hand; "all wrong, you mean. Why, old boy, we've only got eleven minutes for it altogether, and you've forgotten the laughs." So, not perhaps unnaturally, I had. But he had not. "How long do you want for laughs?" I asked him; and he said from three to four minutes. How many members of an audience, I wonder, have ever realised that their laughter—their "Dorking"—is as carefully calculated as this? Perhaps it is better that they should not know; and certainly it is better that they should not know how mirthless can be a rehearsal of the provocations to their hilarity. Nor should they know how mirthless an experienced producer always is. For surprise is said to be the essence of humour, and of surprises his profession has robbed him; he remembers all. Producers, indeed, are like that worshipper in church who, when all the rest of the congregation (the converse of an audience) were in tears, remained unmoved, and, on being asked why, replied that he belonged to another parish.

Laughter, however, although most of us go to the theatre filled with high hopes of it, would not seem to be the desire of all. Paradoxically, too, although most of it seems to come from the feminine throat, it is a fact that if you give your domestic servant a ticket for a farce, she invariably replies the next morning that although she liked it very much, she "couldn't help laughing." Why is this? What, in the absence of compulsion, did she want? To weep? Probably.—"The Sphere."

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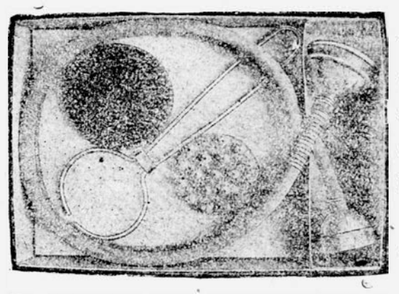

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Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

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